FBIS DAILY REPORT

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Vol II No 061 *30 March 1982*

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ATANASOV-LED DELEGATION LEAVES FOR PRAGUE

AU291140 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Text] On 29 March a delegation of the BCP Central Committee led by Georgi Atanasov, BCP Central Committee secretary, left for Prague. At the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee the delegation will take part in a conference of central committee secretaries on issues pertaining to the organizational-party work of the central committees of the socialist countries' communist parties.

GRISHA FILIPOV RECEIVES YUGOSLAV VISITORS

AU291956 Sofia BTA in English 1848 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Text] Sofia, 29 Mar (BTA) -- Today Mr Grisha Filipov, Bulgaria's chairman of the Council of Ministers, received the delegation of the SR [Socialist Republic] of Croatia and the SR of Slovenia which is on a visit here. The guests are in Bulgaria in connection with the economic exhibition of the two Yugoslav republics.

The problems and prospects to economic cooperation between the two neighboring countries were reviewed. The mutual desire for extending and deepening the business relations between Bulgaria and the SR of Croatia and the SR of Slovenia was expressed. It is a common conviction that the economic potentials of the two Yugoslav republics make it possible for them to play a much more active role in the entire ascending economic cooperation between Bulgaria and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. In this connection the importance of the new forms of economic relations including specialization and joint production, the joint investments and joint entry to third markets was emphasized.

Mr Grisha Filipov pointed out that the economic exhibition of the SR of Croatia and the SR of Slovenia opened today, the previous exhibitions of the SR of Serbia and the SR of Macedonia, the Bulgarian exhibitions in Belgrade, Zagreb and Skopje, contribute not only to the activation of the economic relations but also to the better mutual acquaintance, to the friendship and goodneighbourliness.

The talks were attended by Mr Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Within the framework of the economic exhibition of the SR of Croatia and the SR of Slovenia, the first business contacts were held today. Representatives of the participating firms met the leadership of the Bulgarian Ministry of the Light Industry. The two sides expressed a desire for extending the cooperation in this sphere, for industrial cooperation, for exchange of licences and know-how. A number of specific proposals were made.

AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION WITH SOCIALIST COUNTRIES

AU260946 Sofia BTA in English 0825 GMT 26 Mar 82

[Text] Sofia, 26 Mar (BTA) -- Bulgaria's cooperation with the USSR in the field of agriculture and the foodstuff industry is the most active. Fruitful are also the relations with the other socialist countries.

Cooperation with Hungary is concentrated in the field of vegetable growing and the canning industry. The results of the selection and improvement of the technologies for growing tomatoes, onion and pepper are encouraging. The fruit of joint efforts is the technology for production of tinned food in large packings for the needs of public catering, which has been transferred into practice in Bulgaria. The development of a modern sugar production technology has been recently completed.

Jointly with the GDR, a potato breeding station has been built here. Institutes of the two countries have designed a mechanical fruit-picker. The cooperation with the GDR on the repair of farm equipment is quite active. Developments concerning the production of spare parts for combines from the GDR have been introduced.

Joint efforts with Czechoslovakia are concentrated on solving problems of plant-growing, livestock breeding, the meat and dairy industries. The two countries have transferred into a practice a technology and mechanized line for production of sausages and packing chicken flesh.

Bulgaria and Poland are jointly tackling problems in plant-growing and fodder production. The recipes and technologies for the production of many kinds of fodder and fodder mixtures are being improved. Work is being done on breeding valuable tobacco hybrids.

Joint work with Romania has resulted in transferring into practice in Bulgaria of a technology for growing engrafted rooted vines in polyethylene hothouses.

Bulgaria and Yugoslavia's maize institutes have bred high-yielding maize hybrids. The two countries are exchanging experience in the production of cotton, tobacco, in cattle breeding and in the dairy and milk industries.

There is also active cooperation with Cuba, Vietnam, Mongolia and the Korean People's Democratic Republic. Big agricultural sites are being built in those countries with Bulgarian assistance.

'ANNOUNCEMENT' ON DELEGATION'S SYRIAN VISIT

AU291031 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 26 Mar 82 p 7

["Announcement" on the 19-24 March visit in Syria of the BCP Central Committee delegation led by Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary]

[Text] At the invitation of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party's national leadership, a delegation of the BCP Central Committee led by Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary, visited the Syrian Arab Republic from 19 to 24 March.

The delegation of the BCP Central Committee was received by 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, and by Rifit al-Asad, member of the party regional leadership and chairman of the Syrian-Bulgarian Friendship Society.

The delegation visited the liberated city of Al-Qunaytirah and was briefed on the crimes performed by the Israeli soldiers during the destruction of the city. The delegation members reviewed the (Barada) refrigerator-producing palnt in Damascus and the national museum.

The delegation of the BCP Central Committee led by Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary, had talks with a delegation of the national leadership of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party led by Muhammad Haydar, member of the national leadership and head of the party "foreign relations" department.

During these talks, which took place in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding, the two sides had a fruitful exchange of information and opinions on the activities of both parties and the development of their friendly countries. The most topical questions on the international situation, and especially the Middle East situation, were discussed. The two parties' representatives expressed their satisfaction with strengthening the friendly relations between the Arab Socialist Ba'th party and the BCP, and with the development of Syrian-Bulgarian cooperation. They confirmed their readiness to undertake measures to further develop and strengthen the relations between the two parties in the interest of the two friendly peoples and their common struggle against imperialism, Zionism and reaction.

Reviewing the current international situation the two delegations noted with serious concern that international tension is continuing to develop as a result of the actions of NATO's militaristic circles, and first of all the United States, which is intensifying the arms race and attempting to violate the existing military balance in the world, in order to achieve military supremacy through unceremonious interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states, and guide the peoples' destiny by force and dictate.

It was stressed that the acts of the U.S. administration aimed against the Polish People's Republic contradict the elementary norms of interstate relations and directly violate the UN Charter and the principles of the Helsinki Conference's Final Act.

While reviewing the situation in the Middle East the two delegations noted with concern that the situation in the region is exacerbating as a result of Israel's continuing aggressive expansionist actions, which were newly expressed in the annexation of the Golan Heights. They noted that the intensification of the tension in the Middle East has been facilitated by the attempts of imperialism, Zionism and reaction to impose by all means the implementation of the Camp David separate agreements, which are in complete opposition to the basic interests of the Arab peoples. In this context they stressed again that they decisively condemn the Camp David agreements and the consequences ensuing from these agreements, which only lead toward strengthening the crisis in the Middle East and hinder its comprehensive, lasting and just settlement.

They categorically denounced the talks on the so-called "Palestinian autonomy," which are taking place as a result of the Camp David agreements, and which aim at perpetuating the Israeli occupation and denying the Arab people of Palestine their national rights.

The two delegations condemned the annexation of the Golan Heights by Israel and stressed that this aggressive act of the Israeli Government is a blatant violation of all the principles of international law as well as UN decisions. They stressed that Israel could not have decided on this new and dangerous step without the unlimited support and help of the United States, especially after the agreement on so-called U.S.-Israeli "strategic cooperation."

The two parties' representatives expressed serious concern over the present tense situation in Lebanon and condemned the continuing and expanding Israeli aggression, supported by the imperialist forces, against the peaceful Lebanese population and the Palestinian refugees. They demanded a stop to the rude Israeli and imperialist interference in the internal affairs of Lebanon, and the attempts to impose by force the division of the country and to prevent the achievement of national understanding, which will guarantee Lebanon's national sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity, as well as the legal interests of the Palestinian resistance movement in this Arab country.

The two delegations are convinced that a just and lasting peace in the Middle East can only be achieved by a total and unconditional withdrawal of Israel from all Arab territories conquered in 1967, including the eastern part of Jerusalem, and by implementing the irrevokable rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to self-determination and to create an independent state, as well as the right of the Palestinians to return to their native places, in accordance with existing UN decisions. In order to achieve such a settlement, the participation of all interested sides is needed, including the PLO, the only legal representative of the Arab people of Palestine.

Concerning the Iranian-Iraqi conflict, the representatives of the two parties expressed their clear position that this conflict is creating a new hotbed of tension in the Middle East and is seriously harming the interests of Iran and Iraq, something which only serves the interest of imperialism, which is making efforts to restore its lost positions in this part of the world and to divert the Arab countries from the struggle to solve the Middle East issue and the Palestinian question by kindling and intensifying peripheral conflicts between the region's countries.

The two delegations expressed their satisfaction with the results achieved by the visit of the BCP Central Committee delegation in the Syrian Arab Republic and stressed that it is a new contribution to strengthening the friendship and solidarity between the two parties, countries and states. The two delegations signed a protocol on cooperation between the two parties for the period of 1982-1983. The protocol is a confirmation of their mutual readiness to make further efforts to develop interparty relations in the interest of the Bulgarian and Syrian peoples and the unity of all forces struggling against imperialism, Zionism and reaction, for peace, democracy and social progress.

STANISHEV-LED DELEGATION ENDS LEBANESE VISIT

Meets Sarkis, Hawi

AU261514 Sofia BTA in English 1355 GMT 26 Mar 82

[Text] Beirut, 26 Mar (BTA) -- A delegation of the CC [Central Committee] of the BCP led by Mr Dimitur Stanishev, BCP CC secretary, arrived on a visit here yesterday at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Lebanese Communist Party.

The delegation was received by Mr George Hawi, secretary general of the CC of the Lebanese Communist Party. At the talks which proceeded in an extremely cordial and friendly atmosphere, the further expanding of the relations between the BCP and the Lebanese Communist Party was discussed. Mr George Hawi made a high assessment of the relations between the BCP and the Lebanese Communist Party and emphasized the growing role of the Bulgarian Communist Party and Bulgaria in support for the just struggle of the Arab people, as well as the importance of the development of relations between Bulgaria and the Arab states.

Some international issues were also reviewed.

Mr Dimitur Stanishev was also received today by Lebanon's President Mr Ilyas Sarkis. At the talks views were exchanged on the development of Bulgaro-Lebanese relations. Also topical problems of the international situation were reviewed and special importance was attached to the crisis in the Middle East and in Lebanon.

Lebanon's President Mr Ilyas Sarkis made a positive assessment of the backing extended by Bulgaria to the Arab peoples fighting for a permanent and just settling of the Middle East crisis.

Mr Dimitur Stanishev was also received by Lebanese Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Fu'ad Butrus.

Announcement on Visit

AU292052 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Text] An announcement on the visit of a BCP Central Committee delegation to Beirut has been released for publication. The delegation was headed by Comrade Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary, and visited at the invitation of the Lebanese Communist Party Central Committee.

The delegation met Niqula ash-Shawi, chairman of the Lebanese Communist Party, and George Hawi, general secretary of the Central Committee. A number of meetings took place with leaders of the Lebanese national movement and the PLO, and talks with highranking Lebanese state leaders were also held.

Talks were held between the BCP delegation and a delegation of the Lebanese Communist Party Central Committee, headed by (Nadim 'Abdul Hamad), during which opinions were exchanged on the stands of the two parties on the most topical problems of the present international situation, and in particular as regards the situation in the Middle East and the Balkans, as well as on the further development of relations between the two countries. The Bulgarian and Lebanese delegations both noted with great concern that the pressure and threats of imperialism and Zionism are being intensified as regards the sovereignty of the Arab states and their national independence, as well as against the right of the Arab people of Palestine to self-determination.

Particular attention was devoted to the danger threatening the territorial integrity and independent development of Lebanon, as a result of the persisting Israeli aggression with the active support of the United States.

The two delegations resolutely condemned the Camp David deal. In discussing the situation in the Balkan area, the delegation of the Lebanese Communist Party Central Committee expressed its support to the policy of cooperation and good neighborliness conducted by the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and to the idea of transforming the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone. The two delegations reviewed the preparatory work carried out both in Bulgaria and Lebanon in connection with celebrating the centennial of Georgi Dimitrov's birth.

ZAREV-LED DELEGATION'S VISIT TO ALGERIA

Expand Economic Ties

AU271825 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1800 GMT 27 Mar 82

[Text] A Bulgarian government-economic delegation led by Kiril Zarev, BCP Central Committee secretary, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee, has arrived in Algiers. Kiril Zarev told a representative of the Algerian Information Agency and the BTA correspondent to Algeria that the purpose of this visit was to expand and deepen the economic ties between the two countries. He also emphasized that the initiatives in this respect were made at the talks between Comrade Todor Zhivkov and Algeria's President Chadli Bendjedid in Sofia in 1981. Now we have to specify the trends provided by the leaders of the two countries. That will be a further expression of the traditional friendship between the two peoples and two countries, Kiril Zarev added.

Further Details

AU292015 Sofia BTA in English 1831 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Text] Algiers, 29 Mar (BTA) -- A government and economic delegation led by Mr Koril Zarev, deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee, secretary of the CC of the BCP, is on a visit here. Today Mr Kiril Zarev and Finance Minister Belcho Belchev who is accompanying him, were received by Mr (Mohammed Cherif Messaadiah), member of the Politburo of the CC of the party Front of National Liberation, in charge of the party permanent secretariat.

In the friendly talks held, stress was laid on the two parties' will to extend and deepen the friendly relations existing between them. The possibilities for a wider cooperation between the two countries' leading parties -- the Front of National Liberation and the BCP -- were reviewed.

So far the head of the Bulgarian delegation had meetings with Mr Abdelhamid Brahimi, minister of planning and national development, Mr Abdelaziz Khellef, minister of commerce, and with Mr Brahim Brahmia, minister of hydraulics, land development, and environment protection. During the meetings a review was made of bilateral relations in the respective spheres. A number of joint initiatives were specified and stress was laid on the common desire to step up their realization. It was emphasized that good prospects for the two countries' cooperation appear in agriculture, irrigation, construction, industry, the forest economy and other fields.

Mr Belcho Belchev, finance minister, attended the meetings.

BCP GREETS BELGIAN COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS

AU290831 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 26 Mar 82 p 2

[Text] The BCP Central Committee has sent the following message to the 24th Congress of the Belgian Communist party:

Dear Comrades, on behalf of the BCP Central Committee and all Bulgarian communists and workers' movement in accelerating the world's social progress. Our party firmly shares the conviction that strengthening the unity and cohesion of the international communist and workers' movement on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism is one of the main conditions for increasing its power and influence.

We wish the 24th Congress of the Belgian Communist Party successful work and successes in your struggle for defending the interests of the entire Belgian working people for peace, democracy and socialism.

BCP SENDS GREETINGS TO BRAZILIAN COMMUNIST PARTY

AU261431 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 25 Mar 82 p 2

[Text] The BCP Central Committee has sent the following telegram to the Brazilian Communist Party Central Committee:

Dear Comrades, the BCP Central Committee sends most cordial and friendly greetings to you on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Brazilian Communist Party.

Founded immediately after the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the party of Brazilian communists has for six decades already firmly and steadily defended the vital interests of the worker's class and of all working people in Brazil. It has travelled a long and difficult path, the path of illegal struggle so full of cruel hardships, it has tempered itself in the numerous class struggles and many times actually proved its loyalty to the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and to the principles of proletarian internationalism.

In today's complicated conditions of Brazil's reality, which is developing in the direction of a liberalization of sociopolitical life, the Brazilian communists are consistently struggling against imperialism and reaction, to confirm the national interests and the democratic rights and privileges of the people and also for to achieve the legalization of their party.

On the day of the glorious 60th anniversary, please accept once again our most genuine greetings and wishes for success in your noble struggle for the happiness of the Brazilian people and for the triumph of the great communist ideals.

Long live the Brazilian Communist Party!

May the fraternal ties between the Bulgarian and the Brazilian communists strengthen and develop in the interest of the friendship and cooperation between the Bulgarian and the Brazilian peoples.

CSSR, GDR MINISTERS ISSUE PRESS STATEMENT

AU291225 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 27 Mar 82 pp 1, 2

[CTK report: "Fraternal and Fruitful Cooperation"]

[Text] Karlovy Vary, 26 Mar (CTK) -- At the conclusion of their 2-day working deliberations in Karlovy Vary, the CSSR and GDR ministers of foreign affairs, Bohuslav Chnoupek and Oskar Fischer, adopted a joint press statement:

A friendly working meeting of CSSR and GDR ministers of Foreign Affairs, Bohuslav Chnoupek and Oskar Fischer, was held 25-26 March 1982 in Karlovy Vary.

The two ministers informed each other about the fulfillment of decisions adopted by the 16th CPCZ Congress and the 10th SED Congress in the sphere of foreign policy. They discussed matters of further developing cooperation between the two countries and exchanged opinions on topical international problems.

Bohuslav Chnoupek and Oskar Fischer stressed that the international comradely ties connecting CPCZ and SED represent the main guarantee of the two countries' comprehensive cooperation, whose advance the regular meetings of Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, and Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the GDR's State Council, provide decisive stimuli.

They stated with great gratification that the goodneighborly, fraternal relations and fruitful cooperation between the two countries are dynamically developing in all fields, on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. In full harmony with the aims of the Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance -- this year 5 years will have passed since it was signed -- these relations have achieved a high level and are a stabilizing factor for peace in Europe.

In the talks the two sides reaffirmed that alliance and fraternal cooperation with the Soviet Union in all areas are the cornerstone of the further successful building of the advanced socialist society in the CSSR and the GDR. They expressed their firm resolve to continue to contribute to consolidating the unity and cohesion of the socialist community and to a coordinated course in the solution of international problems in the interests of peace and international detente.

The two ministers emphatically condemned the escalating hostile actions of imperialist circles against the socialist countries, and particularly the interference of the United States and other NATO states in the internal affairs of the sovereign Polish People's Republic with the aim of hampering the consolidation of socialism in this country -- which is a gross violation of the UN Charter and of the CSCE's final act.

They stated in agreement that the international situation is being exacerbated by the policy of confrontation pursued by the aggressive forces of imperialism. The main blame for this is borne by U.S. ruling circles, which are escalating feverish armament with the aim of achieving military supremacy, expanding their sphere of influence on a worldwide scale and pursuing a policy of strength and diktat.

Proceeding from the incontrovertible truth that socialist foreign policy is, and will remain, loyal to peace, the ministers stressed the firm intention of their states to continue the policy of peaceful coexistence, mutually advantageous cooperation, and a sincere and constructive dialogue with countries with different social systems. They reaffirmed their full support for the peace program adopted at the 26th CPSU Congress, which corresponds to the CSSR's and GDR's vital interests, as well as the interests of all peoples in the world.

They expressed appreciation of the significant peace initiative proclaimed by L.I. Brezhnev at the 17th Congress of Soviet Trade Unions. The CSSR and GDR regard this act as new proof of the Soviet Union's sincere effort to achieve a just agreement on a palpable reduction of nuclear weapons in Europe. The ministers consider the immediate [bezodkladny] resumption of Soviet-American negotiations on strategic arms limitation, proposed by the Soviet Union, to be the key question in the battle for ensuring peace.

The two sides called upon the Western states to approach realistically and with goodwill the negotiations on the draft agreement on reducing the strength of armed forces and armament in central Europe, submitted at the Vienna negotiations by the Polish People's Republic on behalf of the socialist countries. They consider it urgently necessary for the United States to adopt a responsible stand in negotiations with the USSR on nuclear arms reduction in Europe. They spoke in favor of businesslike and constructive deliberations in the Geneva disarmament committee and the second special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament.

They stated with gratification that the people's aversion [odpor] to U.S. plans to deploy new types of nuclear and missile weapons on the territories of certain NATO member states in Western Europe is growing; this is a striking evidence of the broad antiwar movement in the world.

The CSSR and GDR are firmly determined to do all they can to enable the Madrid meeting to conclude with results that would inspire anew the intensification of the process of international detente and cooperation between the states. The main issue hereby is the adoption of the decision to convene a conference on measures for strengthening trust and security, and for disarmament in Europe. The two ministers voiced concern at the United States and other NATO states blocking the constructive course of the Madrid meeting. They expect all participating states to return to Madrid with the firm will to successfully conclude the meeting by adopting a balanced concluding document.

In appraising the results of the 36th UN General Assembly session, they stated that the policy which is aimed at maintaining peace and averting war has found full understanding among the overwhelming majority of UN member states.

The two ministers expressed appreciation of the new Soviet proposals submitted by L.I. Brezhnev in Tashkent, and expressed the hope that they will not remain without a positive echo.

The CSSR and GDR are in solidarity with the peoples of Asia, Middle East, Africa and Latin America in their battle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and racism, and are consistently fulfilling their international commitments toward them.

The ministers pointed with deep concern to the dangerous exacerbation of the situation in the Caribbean, as a consequence of aggressive U.S. policy.

The two ministers' deliberations were held in the spirit of traditional comradely understanding and in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, reaffirming a full concurrence of opinions on all matters discussed.

Oskar Fischer, GDR minister of foreign affairs, invited Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, to pay an official friendly visit to the GDR. The invitation was gratefully received.

CSSR DELEGATION LEAVES FOR CEMA TALKS IN GDR

LD291754 Prague CTK in English 1705 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Text] Prague, 29 Mar (CTK) -- A Czechoslovak delegation led by Deputy Premier Ladislav Gerle left here Monday for the G.D.R., to attend a session of an intergovernmental commission for coordination of cooperation of the countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) and Yugoslavia.

The session will discuss the realization of an agreement on multilateral international specialization and cooperation in production and deliveries of nuclear power plant equipment in the 1981-90 period.

NICARAGUAN ENVOY HOLDS PRAGUE PRESS CONFERENCE

AU291754 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 26 Mar 82 p 2

[Text] Prague, 25 March -- Since the victory of the Sandinist revolution in 1979, the concentrated hatred of reactionary U.S. imperialist circles has been directed not only at Cuba and Grenada, but also at Nicaragua. Aquiles Centeno Perez, ambassador of the Republic of Nicaragua to the CSSR, spoke at a press conference in Prague about the escalating subversive campaign conducted by the American Government against the Nicaraguan people and the Sandinist revolution.

He stressed that although Nicaragua is a small country with less than 3 million citizens, a country lacking the raw materials which would turn it into an object of special "vital interests" of North American monopolies, it is now being threatened by the immediate danger of aggression from the strongest imperialist great power -- the United States -- and its allies in Latin America. The sharp campaign conducted by the American Government, and particularly by the CIA, against Nicaragua lately has discharged itself into direct terrorist actions. These include the recent destruction of two bridges near the borders between Nicaragua and Honduras. The Somozo counterrevolutionaries are being trained on Honduran territory; recently a part of the Argentine Army was shifted there; and military advisers from the United States are also on the territory. Up to 6,000 Somozaites stand prepared in Honduras to invade Nicaragua, A. Centeno Perez stated.

The American Government is also striving to destabilize the domestic situation in Nicaragua. For the support of Nicaraguan counterrevolution it has earmarked $20 million; it has proclaimed an economic embargo; and it has refused to grant Nicaragua any loans. In this connection the Nicaraguan ambassador highly appraised the assistance of socialist countries, whose grain deliveries had helped the Nicaraguan Government resolve the difficult situation.

In the interests of defending the Sandinist revolution and for the sake of progressive changes, the Nicaraguan Government has been forced to proclaim a state of emergency in the country. It has also asked for an extraordinary session of the UN Security Council to be convened to deal with the sharpened situation in Central America.

Nicaragua always strove, and is striving, for peace, A. Centeno Perez stressed. We want to develop cooperation with all countries in the world on the principles of equal rights, mutual respect and understanding. In this connection the Nicaraguan ambassador rejected as lies the American reports that Nicaragua is supplying arms to partisans in El Salvador. He recalled that it was the representative of Nicaragua who had submitted to the United Nations, on behalf of the liberation forces of El Salvador, the proposal for a peaceful settlement in El Salvador.

CHRISTIAN PEACE CONFERENCE CONVENES IN PRAGUE

AU291233 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 26 Mar 82 p 2

["KB"-signed report: "Contribution to the Battle for Peace"]

[Summary] Prague, 25 March -- "The Christian Peace Conference [CPC] is no mere pacifist organization; it is contributing by its specific activity toward maintaining peace and toward efforts for disarmament. That is why it fully supports L. Brezhnev's latest proposals, which are a significant step toward halting feverish armament and preventing the emergence of a world nuclear conflict." This was stressed by Bishop Dr Karoly Toth, CPC's chairman from Hungary, at the press conference held on 25 March in Prague on the occasion of the Prague session of the CPC's working committee. The session is attended by church representatives from 26 countries on all continents.

"The participants are dealing with the CPC's urgent tasks in the current exacerbated international situation; with specific suggestions for Christian work in the interests of peace; and with their yet more active engagement in the world peace movement." According to the CPC's secretary general, Dr Lubomir Mirejovsky, one of the CPC's next large projects is the world religious conference, "Religious Figures for Saving Life and Against Nuclear Armament," to be held in the middle of May in Moscow; and also the CPC's general assembly toward the end of May and at the beginning of June in Nicaragua, which will "express the attitude toward the people's battle for liberation and against the regimes of dictatorship, and against imperialist interference." At the second special UN General Assembly session, the CPC "will express the demand -- and efforts -- of Christians for disarmament and for averting the danger that is threatening mankind from arms accumulation. The CPC is determined, together with other components of the peace movement, not to permit a nuclear war; it stresses that everybody must unite for this noble goal."

CPC Letter to Brezhnev

AU291255 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 27 Mar 82 p 2

[CTK report: "For Preserving Life on Earth"]

[Text] Prague, 26 Mar (CTK) -- The session of the working committee of the Christian Peace Conference [CPC], attended by up to 60 church representatives from 26 countries in the world, concluded this Friday in Prague with the adoption of concluding documents.

In a letter addressed to Leonid Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the session participants expressed support for his recent proposals on a unilateral moratorium on the deployment of medium-range missiles in European Soviet Union. This step, the letter says, opens the path toward liberating Europe from nuclear danger. It could also contribute toward negotiations on a gradual reduction of the strengths of conventional weapons. Leonid Brezhnev's proposals promote the establishment of an atmosphere of trust and cooperation between East and West, and they express the hopes of all peoples in the world who are longing for our planet to be rid of the danger of a nuclear catastrophe once and for all. Only serious deliberations, following up the USSR-U.S. agreements in the seventies, can become the prerequisite of peace and of the preservation of life on our planet.

The CPC's working committee called the explosive situation in the Middle East -- where the central problem continues to be the unresolved question of Palestine -- a danger threatening world peace. For the population of that area to live in peace and quiet, it is necessary that Israel, supported by certain imperialist powers, end the occupation of all Arab territories it seized in 1967, that the Arab population's rights of self-determination and of the existence of their own state be recognized; and that the security and sovereignty of all states in this area be guaranteed. The CPC also expressed its support for convening an international conference to be attended by all interested sides, including the PLO.

Among the other causes of international tension the documents of the Prague session of the CPC's working committee cite the situation in Central America where the U.S. Government is constantly stepping up its military assistance to regimes which, for the sake of maintaining power, are violating the basic human rights and brutally suppressing every sign of resistance. The working committee has also expressed solidarity with the continuing struggle of the people of El Salvador and condemned the endeavors of Reagan's government to destabilize, and in the final phase liquidate, the independence of Nicaragua and other countries in that area, countries that have taken the path of building a more just society.

One of the important decisions adopted by the CRC's working committee is to convene the sixth all-Christian peace assembly in Prague in 1984. It should further stimulate both Christians and churches to step up their efforts to renew trust and cooperation among the people and to install peace and social justice in the world, which would no longer be threatened by weapons, famine and exploitation.

STATE BODIES ASKED TO REASSESS FUEL SAVING PLAN

AU291400 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 26 Mar 82 p 5

[Article by Ivan Knotek, secretary of the West Slovak CPSL regional committee "The Fertile Soil of This Year's Resolutions: The Beginning of the Spring Offensive on the Fields of the West Slovak Region"]

[Excerpts] The farmers of the West Slovak region used the winter, apart from safeguarding tasks in animal production, to thoroughly prepare for spring agricultural work. The unusually long winter has elicited the concern of quite a few agronomists and economic and political workers. They wonder how well winter crops will come back to life and whether we will succeed, given the shorter period, in sowing all spring crops by the optimal agrotechnical deadline. Their concern is justified, especially when we consider the persistent problems in the area of material and technical supplies caused by the reduced deliveries of fuels, industrial fertilizer and herbicides and pesticides and by the insufficient quantity of alfalfa seed.

One aspect giving particular cause for concern is above all the reduced allocation of fuels -- the consumption limit has been reduced by 22.7 percent. Even in the event of consistent rationalization, this is just enough to dominate the basic operations of agricultural production. As a result, issues concerning transporting agricultural produce to local storage facilities and concerning the state funds have not been resolved. That is why contracts with consumer organizations have not yet been concluded on a full scale.

Frictions arising in our region concern for example the transport of vegetables. This concerns the transport of 104,782 tons representing 45 percent of the overall vegetable production in our region from agricultural enterprises to the places of procurement or marketing. The same problems apply to the transport of agricultural crops to the PNZZ [expansion unknown, possibly polnohospodarsky nakupny a zasobovaci zavod -- agricultural procurement and supply enterprise], sugar refineries and other enterprises. The solution of these problems transcends the framework of rationalization measures. It is beyond the theoretical and practical abilities of our region's agricultural enterprises to save such a great quantity of fuel. We must therefore not be indifferent to the solution of this problem and also the state bodies should deal with it once again.

HUSAK, STROUGAL SEND GREETINGS TO ARTIST

LD281854 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 28 Mar 82

[Text] Gustav Husak, president of the republic, has sent a letter of congratulations to national artist Bretislav Benda on his 85th birthday. The letter says: Your lifelong work belongs to the permanent values of our socialist art, is imbued with deep patriotic feelings, stems from a sincere feeling toward the working people and their social struggles. It deserves respect and praise for its significant contribution to the development of the realistic tradition of our sculpture and for successful representation of Czechoslovak culture abroad.

Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal also sent a letter of congratulations to nationalist artist Bretislav Benda on his important jubilee.

HONECKER, JARUZELSKI TALKS CONCLUDE 29 MAR

LD291743 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1652 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Text] Berlin, 29 Mar (ADN) -- This afternoon official talks continued and were successfully completed between the party and state delegations of the GDR and the Polish People's Republic under the leadership of Erich Honecker, General Secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Polish United Workers' Party Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic and chairman of the Military Council of National Salvaton.

As a result of the talks the two sides issued a "joint communique" which will be made public in both countries' capitals tomorrow morning.

Dinner for Jaruzelski

LD292010 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1755 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Text] Berlin, 29 Mar (ADN) -- This evening Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, hosted a dinner in honor of his guest, Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic and chairman of the Military Council of National Salvation. Among the guests at the official headquarters of the State Council at Berlin's Marx-Engles-Platz were members of the party and state delegation of the Polish People's Republic.

Public figures in the GDR party and state leadership attended the evening gathering. In their toasts, Erich Honecker and Wojciech Jaruzelski paid tribute to the strengthening of the fraternal ties between both parties, states and peoples as a result of the friendship visit. At the beginning of the dinner the national anthems of Poland and the GDR were played.

The following officials attended the dinner; the members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers: Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber; Werner Felfe, Kurt Hager, Heinz Hoffmann, Erich Mielke, Guenter Mittag, Erich Mueckenberger, Alfred Neumann, Harry Tisch, Werner Jarowinsky, Guenther Kleiber, Inge Lange, Gerhard Schuerer and Werner Walde; Prof Lothar Kolditz, president of the National Council of the GDR National Front; deputy chairmen of the State Council; Dr Manfred Gerlach, chairman of the Liberal Democratic Party; Gerald Goetting, chairman of the CDU; Ernst Goldenbaum, chairman of the Democratic Peasants' Party; Prof Heinrich Homann, chairman of the National Democratic Party; other deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee; members of the Council of Ministers; members of the Presidium of the People's Chamber and the State Council, and other public figures.

Honecker's Dinner Toast

LD292116 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1921 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Text] Berlin, 29 Mar (ADN) -- The toast given by Erich Honecker at the 29 March dinner in honor of the party and state delegation of the Polish People's Republic is as follows:

Allow me once again to extend our warmest welcome to you, Comrade Jaruzelski, and the party and state delegation of the Polish People's Republic under your leadership.

We evaluate your official friendship visit to the German Democratic Republic as a renewed expression of the close links between our two fraternal countries, which are firmly anchored in the socialist community. We are mindful of the fact that true friendship is proved above all in complex situations.

In this spirit we have today discussed important questions concerning mutual relations and have conducted comprehensive talks on the international situation. We are able to note with satisfaction that our views coincide. The results of our talks will undoubtedly promote further cooperation between the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and the Polish United Workers' Party. They will, I am firmly convinced, bring great benefit to the common cause of peace and socialism.

The fraternal relations between our two peoples and socialist states have continually deepended for over 30 years on the basis of friendship and mutual respect. Our fraternal links have their origin in the revolutionary traditions of the joint struggle of the German and Polish working class for peace, democracy and socialism. German-Polish friendship is one of the historical achievements of the German Democratic Republic and Polish People's Republic. It is a stabilizing factor for peace in Europe.

The inestimable service of our Marxist-Leninist parties continues to be that they brought about a fundamental change in the relationship between the two peoples after liberation from the fascist yoke. In socialism, we substituted the hostile confrontation which imperialism and reaction had repeatedly incited with friendly coexistence. More than ever we regard it as a decisive common task to preserve what has been achieved and to continue in the future to guarantee stable relations on the tested basis of proletarian internationalism.

The treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance, the fifth anniversary of which we commemorate in a few weeks, provides all the prerequisites for this. At the same time we are aware of the high degree of responsibility which must be fulfilled by the two states in the center of our continent, as alliance partners in the Warsaw Pact in order to consolidate the socialist community and stabilize European postwar order.

During our exchange of views, it once again became clear what a complicated struggle the Polish communists currently must withstand in order to strengthen politically and organizationally the PZPR on the basis of Marxism-Leninism, to consolidate socialist state power and solve the difficult problems of the country, above all in the economy. From the beginning, our party and our people supported the resolute measures of the Military Council of National Salvation of the People's Republic of Poland which were taken on the basis of peoples' right to self-determination and in full accord with the Constitution. These measures dealt a severe defeat to the enemies of the Polish people. Important prerequisites were created for overcoming the country's political and economic crisis.

In this way, Dear Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, dear Polish comrades, you did a valuable service to the Polish nation and to socialism and peace, which is mankind's greatest possession. It was unmistakably demonstrated to the most aggressive forces of imperialism and their agents that People's Poland was, is and remains socialist and is a firm link in the socialist community. This certainty is also of great importance for our people. In the GDR, dear Polish comrades and friends, you will always have a true, reliable friend and ally.

We note with concern that the most aggressive circles of imperialism -- particularly the United States -- are aggravating the international situation through a policy of confrontation and arms escalation. They are seeking to attain military-strategic supremacy over the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact whereby they are even toying with the idea of using nuclear weapons. They are thus trampling on the questions of the peoples vital interest. It is therefore essential to do everything to put a stop to their game, to halt the danger of a devastating nuclear holocaust and to permanently safeguard peace. No one should evade this great responsibility.

It is well-known that the imperialist warmongers have placed the events in Poland in their catalogue of pretexts to further step up their arms escalation and poison still more the international atmosphere. The course of political and economic blackmail against the Soviet Union, Polish People's Republic and other socialist countries, set in motion by the United States, is accompanied by massive pressure on the governments of capitalist states, too. Almost mockingly, those who would like to bury detente, interfere in the internal affairs of others and disregard the sovereignty of the peoples, go so far as to invoke the Helsinki Final Act.

All the positive things that have so far been achieved in the struggle to implement the principles of peaceful coexistence between states with different social orders in Europe must not go to ruin, but must be maintained and developed. The German Democratic Republic supports this wholeheartedly and makes a constructive contribution toward its realization in accordance with the defined foreign policy of the Warsaw Pact. Like our Polish comrades, we regard the implementation of practical measures to limit and reduce armaments, and for disarmament according to the principle of equality and equal security as a key question.

The farreaching decisions and proposals in this direction which were announced by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev at the congress of Soviet trade unions give a convincing demonstration of the indivisible unity of socialism and peace. It is a step that has great international implications and we support it totally . As international response has shown, this new Soviet disarmament initiative has given important impulse to the hopes that peace will be maintained, that the international situation will improve and that detente will make progress. In the future too, the states of the socialist community will counter the imperialist course of aggravating the international situation with their purposeful, resolute peace policy. We will work together with all forces that, like us, fight for peace and disarmament. There was complete agreement in our talks today on this matter.

Dear Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski,

Dear Polish comrades and friends,

Your visit takes place at a time when the working people in our country, led by the party of the working class, are making great efforts to successfully implement the decisions of the 10th SED Congress. Our attention is focused on mastering, above all through a growth in economic performance, conditions which have become more difficult, and on continuing our proven course of the unity of economic and social policy. The citizens of the German Democratic Republic know that the all-round strengthening of their socialist fatherland in close cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal states is at the same time an important contribution in the worldwide struggle of the peoples for peace and for national and social liberation.

Your official friendship visit, dear Polish comrades, strengthens us in our conviction that the German Democratic Republic and Polish People's Republic will march forward as dependable allies in building socialism. I will therefore ask you to raise your glasses with me and to drink to:

The indissoluable ties between the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and the Polish United Workers' Party, the firm friendship between our two states and peoples;

Our fraternal ties with the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, with all fraternal parties and states of the socialist family of states;

The health of Comrade Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic and chairman of the Military Council of National Salvation;

And to the health of all Polish comrades and friends present here.

Jaruzelski Toast

LD292132 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1942 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Text] Berlin, 29 Mar (ADN) -- The toast given by Wojciech Jaruzelski in response to the toast by Erich Honecker at the 29 March dinner in honor of the party and state delegation of the Polish People's Republic is as follows:

Dear Comrade Erich Honecker, dear comrades and friends.

I wish to express above all thanks for the words of fraternal friendship addressed to us, as well as for the cordial reception given to the Polish party and state delegation in Berlin, the capital of the GDR. We regard your hospitality as a sign of respect and appreciation for the Polish people and proof of the vitality and power of the internationalist idea.

Under SED leadership your industrious and vigorous people have achieved splendid results. I remember the destruction of Berlin 37 years ago. It is well known what a hard start you had, how many threats and attacks you had to repel and how much effort and work was expended by your working class and all GDR citizens in order to attain the present stage of their development. We know Comrade Erich Honecker's great personal contribution to the strengthening of the authority of your party and the position of your socialist state.

We are sincerely pleased at your success. Under the conditions of socialism, the success of our western neighbor, the strong political structure of the GDR, are no threat to Poland but an important factor which strengthens its security. This is the best example to show how profoundly socialism has changed the situation in this part of Europe.

In the past Germany's ruling classes in their expansionism attempted to erect a barrier of hatred between Poles and Germans. German imperialism -- particularly in its extreme, fascist, form -- committed genocide and intended to turn all Europe and above all is eastern part into a reservation inhabited by slaves. These criminal plans were thwarted by the main force of the anti-Hitler coalition, the Soviet army.

Polish soldiers participated in the overthrow of fascism and the creation of conditions which made possible the founding of the GDR. German antifascists were the first inmates of the fascist concentration camps. By their suffering and with their lives they paid for their loyalty to the socialist ideas. The erection of the monument to Polish soldiers and German antifascists in your capital is a symbol of our shared historical experience. I wish to thank the GDR people for honoring and caring for the monuments to the struggle of the Polish soldiers who fell in action on their territory.

From the inception of the workers' movement there grew among Polish and German proletarians the awareness that they are not enemies. We well recall the position taken by the great sons of the German people, Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, who called for Poland's independence. In the common, and often tragic, history of Polish-German relations there are traditions which could be carried forward by the Polish and German left, even at the most difficult moments. The year 1848 is a living part of these traditions.

Efforts in the spirit of progress of outstanding creators and humanists and the activities of German democrats and revolutionaries, who defended Poland and the Polish people against chauvinism, have a firm place in the culture of both nations. The outstanding representatives of the workers' movement of both peoples fought shoulder to shoulder against the high bourgeoisie and imperialism. The brotherhood of German and Polish antifascists was strengthened on the battlefields in the defense of the Spanish Republic.

This seed has borne good fruit. The taking of power by the working people on either bank of the Oder and Lusatian Neisse made possible a radical reshaping of the relations between our countries. Today they are an integral part of the great socialist community of peoples. Barely 1 year after the founding of the GDR, the Treaty of Zgorzelec was concluded, one of the first premises of peace in Europe, which establishes the inviolable border on the Oder and Lusatian Neisse.

The Polish Peoples' Republic and the German Democratic Republic are most strongly linked by the inviolability of the territorial-political system which emerged after World War II and is based on the inseparable agreements of Yalta and Potsdam. Any attempts to touch this system and all revanchist endeavours are contrary to the vital interests of Poland and the GDR; they are evidence of short-sightedness.

We are living in difficult times. Leading circles of the United States are seeking to deepen tensions and are forcing their dangerous confrontation policy on other countries. The arms race is being stepped up. The tested and proven way of negotiations is being blocked; the patient search for compromises is rejected. New American missiles are to be aimed at Poland and the GDR. This obliges us to take greater care to strengthen the defense capability of our community.

Peace in Europe must be preserved. We support the new farreaching proposals to curb the arms race, submitted by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev. We call for the continuation of the process of detente. We believe that this is the only logical way of strengthening peace and enriching the infrastructure of international cooperation.

The cohesion of the socialist community, its ability to confront the threats, are today, as in the past, one of the basic conditions for preserving peace in Europe. The power of the Warsaw Pact, the economic cohesion of the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance, the alliances of our states with the Soviet Union and the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between the Polish Peoples' Republic and the GDR are pillars on which the security fabric of our countries and their importance as firm members of the socialist community are based. No current can undermine these pillars.

Profound economic and social changes took place in our country, which was so badly wounded during the war. It has taken a respected place in Europe. But recently it has gone through a particularly difficult period. The counterrevolutionary forces made use of the mistakes made by the state power and directed the justified discontent of some of the working people into a wrong channel. A wave of anarchy spread. The socialist state was being dismantled. One blow after another was struck at the weakening economy. The imperialist circles which sought to upset the equilibrium and to destroy the socialist position actively supported these activities. Poland was to bear the first and most tragic consequences of this activity.

We have frustrated these designs. By virtue of our own sovereign decision and by our own exertions we have checked the organized antistate activities. The structures of the socialist state once again are able to fulfill their constitutional functions while calling on the support of our country's armed forces.

The PZPR is rebuilding its leading role. Under the conditions of law, internal order and a strong state, we shall implement the necessary reforms in the economy and social life, deepen socialist democracy and renew the basic values of socialism.

We are still contending with many difficulties which are being intentionally deepened by the United States and some Western countries. These countries are obviously interested in a return to chaos, anarchy and economic disintegration in Poland.

No external pressure will deflect us from the defense of the socialist state and the implementation of the program set out by the Ninth PZPR Congress. We are not alone. We appreciate the fraternal aid of the Soviet Union and other socialist states. We are experiencing it from the leadership and the people of the GDR and for that I wish to thank you, comrades, most cordially.

The advancing redevelopment and reconstruction of our economy enable us to raise Poland's position as a partner in the sphere of economic cooperation. We also expect that the broad scientific, cultural and tourist contacts between organizations, institutions and citizens of our countries will be reestablished. This strengthens lasting, valuable bonds between our peoples. This is confirmed by the example of thousands of Polish citizens working in your country.

Our economies need mutual cooperation. The talks held today confirmed our full identity of views on all issues and showed the existing opportunities for cooperation which can still be changed qualitatively speaking. We are striving for a more rapid advance in long-term integration, for joint planning on the part of firms on a strategic scale, both in bilateral relations as well as within CEMA. We must start thinking today of the future -- realistically and sufficiently in advance.

Dear and honored Comrade Erich Honecker, esteemed comrades,

The PZPR and SED are linked by ideology. The application of class-based universal principles of Marxism-Leninism, while taking into account specific national conditions, forms the basis for success in socialist development, the basic premises with which the party of the working class effectively fulfills its leading role.

The peoples developing socialism today have a 100-year history behind them. From this, we select the progressive and patriotic trends and traditions which can enrich the present awareness of the citizens and strengthen the motivation of the younger generation. We reject the dead and contaminated sources. In this area, the cooperation between our parties is continuing as before to develop. You have the great achievements of German revolutionaries and progressive people and have creatively developed them. We too are drawing from the treasure of the patriotic, progressive trends in the 1000-year history of the Polish state and the rich culture of our people. This will result in the future in increasingly better understanding and more lasting bonds between our two peoples.

Once again, I thank you for the friendly reception and words directed here to the PZPR, the Peoples' Republic of Poland and Polish people. I also thank the inhabitants of Berlin, who cordially welcomed in such numbers our delegation on the streets of your capital.

I ask you to raise your glasses with me and drink to:

Our good neighbor and reliable ally, the GDR;

The SED and its Central Committee with Comrade Erich Honecker at its head;

The State Council and Government of the GDR;

The friendship and cooperation between the PZPR and SED, between the People's Republic of Poland and the GDR; and to the health and well-being of all comrades and friends present here.

Leaves for Home

LD292148 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2040 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Text] Berlin, 29 Mar (ADN) -- The Polish party and state delegation, led by Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic and chairman of the Military Council of National Salvation, ended its official friendship visit to the German Democratic Republic late this evening. At Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport, Wojciech Jaruzelski and the other public figures were given a very warm send-off by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and by other members of the republic's party and state leadership.

The first representatives of the two socialist states embraced each other fraternally. Erich Honecker said in parting: "Here's to good cooperation and continued firm friendship." Wojciech Jaruzelski thanked him for the hospitality during this eventful day. At about 2030 the special aircraft took off for the flight to Warsaw.

Earlier Wojciech Jaruzelski and the members of the delegation took their leave of the other members of the party and state leadership and other GDR public figures. Diplomats at the Embassy of the Polish People's Republic in the GDR were present.

The military ceremony at the flower-adorned departure gate in honor of Wojciech Jaruzelski was introduced with the national anthems of the two, countries and a 21-gun salute. A guard of honor presented arms, the commanding officer reported and gave the watchword of the day. Wojciech Jaruzelski reviewed the guards at Erich Honecker's side and saluted the flag. The guard of honor then marched past the representatives of the two states.

Cables Thanks to Honecker

LD292150 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2049 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Text] Berlin, 29 Mar (ADN) -- On leaving the GDR, Wojciech Jaruzelski sent the following telegram to Erich Honecker:

"On leaving the territory of the German Democratic Republic I would like, on behalf of the party and state delegation of the Polish People's Republic and also for myself, to express most warm thanks for the hospitality accorded to us and for the friendly atmosphere of the talks.

"I am convinced this visit will help to develop and deepen the friendly relations and good-neighborly cooperation which bind together the two states and their peoples."

CORRECTION TO ADN REPORT ON JARUZELSKI TALKS

The following passage should be added to the ADN report on the 29 March talks between the East German delegation, led by East German leader Erich Honecker, and the Polish delegation, led by Polish leader Wojciech Jaruzelski, contained in the German Democratic Republic section of the 29 March Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT: Page E 3, insert between paragraphs two and three:

"Turning to current international issues, Erich Honecker and Wojciech Jaruzelski stressed the need to meet the policy of confrontation and the arms build-up pursued by the most aggressive circles of imperialism with the unity and cohesion of the states of the socialist community. The resolute struggle of all peace-loving and democratic forces is needed more than ever so as to strengthen international security and to ensure that the policy of peaceful coexistence, detente and mutually advantageous cooperation prevails.

"Both men paid tribute to the USSR's constructive peace program for the eighties and to the relevant steps by the fraternal socialist states as being the only possible alternative to the imperialist policy of confrontation. They described the steps announced by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at the 17th Soviet Trade Union Congress as important new initiatives for disarmament and for safeguarding peace."

BRIEFS

CAPITAL EQUIPMENT -- The GDR's total capital equipment amounts to a value of more than M700 billion. The value of the capital equipment in the GDR's industry at the moment comes to M320 billion. Roughly 40 percent of all industrial equipment is not older than 5 years, and the degree of automation has already passed the 50-percent mark. A major efficiency factor in the GDR economy is the degree of utilization of the capital equipment. The most modern installations are used daily for as long -- or as little -- as 15 hours. A mere 10 minutes more utilization daily would mean an additional goods production worth M4.5 billion this year, without a single extra machine. Existing reserves become self-evident if one takes a look at the different degrees of capital equipment utilization in the GDR's metalworking industry alone. Between individual combines in this branch utilization differs by as much as 5 hours a day. [East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1600 GMT 25 Mar 82 DW]

JANOS KADAR RECEIVES FRG'S EGON BAHR 29 MAR

LD291520 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Text] Janos Kadar has received Egon Bahr, member of the Presidium of the FRG Social Democratic Party [SPD], and Eugen Selbman, foreign policy adviser of the party's parliamentary group, who is accompanying him. They exchanged opinions on the international situation, mainly on European security and cooperation and the possibilities of the further strengthening of the policy of detente. They dealt with the continuation of the regular dialogue between the MSZMP and the SPD which is serving well the two countries' relations and also the cause of international peace and security.

DEPUTY PREMIER MARJAI ENDS VISIT TO FRG

LD301008 Budapest in Hungarian to Australia and New Zealand 0900 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai has ended his visit to the FRG. He had talks in Bonn on the expansion of the two countries' economic relations with West German political and economic leaders and took part in Hamburg in the opening of the Hungarian week. He had talks with First Mayor of Hamburg Klaus von Dohananyi, who stressed that Hungary is the FRG's second most important economic partner among the socialist countries. The Hungarian deputy premier expressed the hope that the series of events in Hamburg will contribute to the development of not only economic but also political and cultural relations. Jozsef Marjai was also received by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

MAROTHY ADDRESSES RALLY IN HANOI 29 MARCH

LD291804 Budapest MTI in English 1700 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, 29 Mar (MTI) -- The delegation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party to the 5th Congress of the Vietnamese Communist Party met in a friendship rally with local activists in (Hoan Kiem) District today.

At the meeting Laszlo Marothy, member of the MSZMP Political Committee and first secretary of the Budapest party committee, who heads the delegation, praised the major results recorded by the Vietnamese people. "Attainement of the latter was largely aggravated by the outside threat perpetuated and the imperialist blockade," he said.

"We highly appreciate the consistent firmness of principle that the Vietnamese party displays -- as it did in the past -- in the face of the economic, political and military aggression of the Beijing hegemonists," he said. "The open, critical and self-critical tone of the Central Committee report discussing the difficult economic conditions emerged provoked a deep sense of respect from the Hungarian delegation."

"We are convinced," he continued, "that following the strategic line of economic building work as laid down in the political report, and attaining the goals set, you shall overcome the current privations." Dealing next with a few elements of the present international situation, he spoke primarily of the Chinese and U.S. policies affecting Southeast Asia, of the overt collaboration of Beijing and Washington. The latter, he said, ignores the interests of the Chinese people, jeopardizes world peace and particularly the security of the peoples of the region. Such being the condition, the cohesion and peace policy of the socialist countries assume special importance, Laszlo Marothy said.

"We are in solidarity with your struggle and support the efforts of the Indochinese peoples to live in peace for the prosperity of their homelands. We believe the proposals from the Indochinese foreign ministerial conferences offer sensible ways and means for diffusing tensions in the Southeast Asian region," he said.

Speaking of the two peoples' relations, Laszlo Marothy said in conclusion: "We continue to consider it our internationalist duty to intensify our friendship and cooperation."

FRIGYES PUJA CONTINUES SOUTHEAST ASIA VISIT

Report on Malaysia Visit

AU291348 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 26 Mar 82 p 5

[Unattributed report: "Frigyes Puja Has Concluded His Visit to Malaysia"]

[Text] Frigyes Puja, minister of foreign affairs, has concluded his official visit to Malaysia and arrived in the evening in Colombo, the capital of Sri Lanka.

At a press briefing he held prior to this departure at Kuala Lumpur airport, the Hungarian foreign minister said that at talks with the Malaysian minister of foreign affairs they reviewed in addition to bilateral relations, timely international issues. He noted that, despite the results that have been attained, the opportunities available have by no means been exploited in the development of relations, which can be traced back to a decade between the two countries. Our country has taken the initiative toward expanding bilateral relations on several occasions in recent years and remains prepared to pursue more intensive cooperation with the dynamically developing country of Southeast Asia. On the part of Malaysia, there was a willingness shown to engage in cultural cooperation, and our foreign minister described it as a step directed at developing economic cooperation that Malaysis intends to participate in the Budapest international fair next year.

Arrival in Laos

LD291822 Budapest MTI in English 1729 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Text] Vientiane, 29 Mar (MTI) -- Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja, after concluding his visit to Colombo on Monday, arrived in Vientiane, the capital of the People's Democratic Republic of Laos. Khampay Boupha, acting Laotian foreign minister, met the Hungarian foreign minister at the airport. Those present at the event included Janoz Zegnal, Hungarian ambassador to Laos.

After his arrival, Frigyes Puja laid a wreath at the heroes' monument in Vientiane. Following this, he was received by Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the Political Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and vice-prime minister.

Acting Laotian Foreign Minister Khampay Boupha gave a dinner in honour of Frigyes Puja Monday evening.

FALUVEGI CONCLUDES VISIT TO PERU, PROTOCOL SIGNED

Delegation Activities

LD271842 Budapest MTI in English 1704 GMT 27 Mar 82

[Text] Lima, 27 Mar (MTI) -- Dr Lajos Faluvegi, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, led a Hungarian Government delegation to Peru between March 24 and 27, 1982, at the invitation of the Government of the Republic of Peru.

Members of the Hungarian delegation were Dr Bela Rabi, under-secretary of state of industry, Robert Garai, deputy foreign minister, Otto Herkner, deputy foreign trade minister, Dr Attila Csernok, vice-president of the Hungarian National Bank, and Laszlo Kovari, department head of the National Planning Office.

The deputy chairmen of the Hungarian Council of Ministers was received by Ternando Eblaunde Terry, president of the Republic of Peru. Dr Lajos Faluvegi also held talks with several ministers. In the course to talks the sides mutually expressed their satisfaction with the results achieved in the development of Hungarian-Peruvian relations. They once again stated their intentions of working out cooperation forms based on mutual advantages, which will make possible to increase trade turnover and to enrich its composition.

Both sides emphasized the importance of the session of the inter-governmental joint commission, scheduled to be held in the second half of the year, and agreed that elaborating a technical-scientific cooperation programme between the two countries is timely. They reviewed the hitherto experiences of cooperation in the fields of health and education, and determined to strengthen the results attained so far. A memo on the above was signed by the Hungarian deputy foreign trade minister and the Peruvian deputy minister of trade.

At the talks, further possibilities for cooperation were explored in the fields of transport, telecommunications, energy production, agriculture and food industry. In the course of talks held with the leader of the Peruvian Planning Institute, the sides agreed to establish exchange of experiences and information about development plans. They also agreed that the Hungarian side will work out proposals for establishing small units promoting Peruvian local production and employment of manpower. The Hungarian side will send planning specialists to the institute.

During talks dealing with the international situation the sides expressed their anxiety because of the growing international tension and emphasized that they support every effort aimed at strengthening international peace and security. The Hungarian side voiced its recognition of the activity exerted by Peru in the Non-Aligned Movement. The sides repeated that they support the efforts aimed at the just and democratic transformation of international economic relations, the establishment of a new economic order. The Hungarian-Peruvian talks were held in a cordial atmosphere, in the spirit of mutual understanding.

At the end of the official Hungarian-Peruvian talks, Lajos Faluvegi visited the headquarters of the Andean group. At discussion held there, Jose de la Puente, president of the organization's committee, reported on the economy development conceptions of the member countries, as well as their participation in international economic cooperation.

Cooperation Protocol

LD271624 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 27 Mar 82

[Text] Hungary and Peru need a technical-scientific cooperation program in order to expand relations. This is stated, among other things, in the communique which was released on the talks in Lima with the Hungarian delegation led by Lajos Faluvegi. The deputy chairman of government held talks with the Peruvian head of state, Fernando Belaunde, and several members of the government in Lima. At the talks they spoke with satisfaction about the development of relations between Hungary and the South American state, and they emphasized that they want to expand cooperation further. Forms of mutually advantageous cooperation which will enable a growth in trade traffic will be worked out. A memorandum was signed on cooperation in health and education.

ACZEL ADDRESS TO YOUTH CONFERENCE REPORTED

LD272346 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 27 Mar 82

[From the "168 Hours -- Political Magazine" program -- passages within quotation marks recorded Aczel statements]

[Text] The speech by Gyorgy Aczel, deputy premier and member of the Politburo, at a Budapest youth conference on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Communist Youth League has already been reported on the radio. The deputy premier discussed our current concerns, issues which affect the whole of society and every generation in it. With the help of Laszlo Krasso, we will now recall a few excerpts from this speech.

"Think of these 25 years, even after the anniversary celebrations, as 25 years which deserve particular emphasis because they were the ones which fundamentally changed not only the standard of living of the people; I think we can take socialist national pride in the fact that I do not know of another country in history -- perhaps the historians would know of one -- which left traditional peasant poverty and traditional backwardness behind to such an extent."

[Krasso] Naturally, our tasks have changed with the passing of time. Here is an example concerning the relations between our economy and the world economy.

"What does it mean whether we receive 1 ton of oil for 46 kilos of beef or for 2 tons of beef or by now for almost 4 tons of beef? What does it mean that we have to deliver more in exchange for everything, that between 1973 and 1978 the loss to the country due to the deterioration of exchange rate equalled the total economic loss suffered in World War II, and that since 1978 the same loss has been suffered again? How much has this economy had to grow, develop and strengthen so that nonetheless even after such losses it has remained a well-dressed, well-fed, full-of-life country?"

[Krasso] Without the realistic national program we could hardly expect our youth to build the country successfully. There is, however, such a program in front of everyone; the right atmosphere exists for this program.

"Not only the future but the present belongs to the young people. There must be help so that they may achieve their own goals. This is what we consider a realistic national program; a program in which we accept responsibility for ourselves, for the cause of the world. We have committed ourselves, for the cause of the world. We have committed ourselves to remain in the forefront of history. Some of our youth have mistaken ideas about this. Some of them say: I would criticize, but.... I think that this age requires no less courage, perhaps the same amount of courage, only it is not one's life that one has to risk at times for a good cause but one's premium, job, advancement. But I ask you: How can someone be a communist if in a given situation he cannot risk these things, if he thinks about how good it would be to fight on the barricades in Central America or elsewhere but cannot risk the disapproval of this superior. We accept that our society cannct pass over the making of merciless, sharp criticism to anyone, we must practice it ourselves and everyone, individually or in communities too, must accept the risks entailed in this."

[Krasso] We do not speak much about the oppositionists because we are of their role and weight. Yes, Gyorgy Aczel also spoke about the oppositionists in this address.

"There are an insignificant number, a few dozen or a few hundred so-called oppositionists or people playing the part of opposition. They are insignificant when there is a principled struggle, when it is us who provide a positive program of action for the people, because they can only become a significant factor where and when this is absent. In the same way, the nationalists who preach patriotic sadness, a nation sick in the soul, instead of developing this healthy socialist national program which overcomes disease wherever it appears, are also insignificant if we provide this program of ours."

DRAFT HOUSING CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM DEBATED

LD292140 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Text] The government's draft housing program for the period until 1990 was the subject of debate in the party Central Committee Economic Reform and Economic Policy Commission. The debate was chaired by Politburo member Stanislaw Opalko. Politburo member Albin Siwak, Jan Labecki, Politburo member and member of the party Central Committee Social Policy Commission Presidium; and Marian Wozniak, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the party Central Committee, were also present.

The program is the result of work by a joint interdepartmental team set up by the government in December 1981. This program's theses were presented to the commission by Gen Tadeusz Hupalowski, member of the Military Council of National Salvation and minister for administration, local economy and protection of the environment.

The program contains the concept of expanding housing construction in the eighties and a housing policy that make it possible to create better conditions for meeting national housing needs. This concept's point of departure is the thesis that accommodation constitutes a personal asset for a citizen. Housing needs should be met through the involvement of the interested persons' own means and initiative. The state intends to promote the development of all forms of housing construction, ensuring for every family an opportunity to choose the method of finding its accommodation. State aid will consist in particular of ensuring the necessary increase in funds allocated for the development of housing facilities and communal services, or providing properly prepared areas especially for the erection of apartment of blocks, of guaranteeing and adequate supply of the basic construction materials and of pursuing a favorable credit policy.

In the country's present economic situation eliminating the existing shortage of independent accommodation in the next 7 years has been recognized as an unrealistic thesis, since this would require an average annual construction of approximately 450,000 apartments, beginning in 1982. So a more modest program is being proposed, which will be realistic in assuming an average annual construction of 300,000-400,000 apartments. The implementation of this proposal would achieve a tangible improvement in the housing situation. Among other things, it would become possible to provide accommodation for all members of housing cooperatives and adult candidates who are at present on waiting lists.

In accordance with the program theses all forms of housing construction now in existence are to be preserved, that is, construction by cooperatives, by workplaces for employees, by individuals and by local authorities forms resumed in 1981.

It is proposed with regard to cooperative construction to eliminate the institution of having candidates by discontinuing their registration. Candidates registered to date would become members by the end of 1985. Subsequently, cooperatives will accept as members only the number of people for which they will be in a position to ensure accommodation within the framework of cooperative housing construction. The condition for being accepted as a member will be the accumulation in a house saving account of the necessary contribution by the person seeking membership. This contribution would earn some interest and the saver would be entitled to guaranteed bonus for regular saving. At the moment of the interested person's admission to membership in the cooperative, it has been deemed necessary to define at least an approximate time limit within which accommodation would be available. As regards members and those candidates who have succeeded in saving the fyll contribution required but who give up their application for cooperative accommodation, it is proposed to provide preferential conditions of credit and also priority in the provision of a construction site in the event of their deciding to construct one-family houses. This is one of the examples of diverse solutions which the program envisages in order to encourage the construction of single family houses.

In view of the increase in housing construction costs, it is envisaged to introduce changes in the principles governing credit repayment for both cooperative and individual construction. These changes would aim to mitigate the effects of the increase in housing construction costs. Among others, it has been proposed to extend the period of credit repayment to a period of 60 years and to 50 years in cooperative housing construction for owners. Similarly, in the construction of one-family houses the period of credit repayment would be extended to 50 years, and in the case of the so-called preferential construction of one-family houses as much as 60 years. It was also decided that in the case of young married couples there should be the possibility of a postponement of credit repayment for 5 years. In addition, with regard to families who have found themselves in a difficult financial and housing situation, individual forms of state aid adapted to the specific situation of the family concerned have been envisaged.

An important issue is that of meeting the rising costs of the use of accommodation. It is estimated that the new market prices will almost double these costs and more or less treble the costs of current repairs. It should also be borne in mind that the rates of accommodation rent did not cover the cost of the use of accommodation even under the previous prices system.

The proposals contained in the program were debated for many hours during the commission's meeting. Speakers in the debate included commission members, experts invited to take part in the debate, members of the Sejm Commission for Construction and Construction Materials Industry, and representatives of institutions, public and professional organizations, investment enterprises and the construction industry.

It was pointed out in the debate that the program should be further elaborated in the part concerning the performance of housing construction. What is at stake is that is that there should be a more precise definition of the directions of changes in construction techniques which should be guided by the demands for a more economical management of materials, energy and fuels and by the need for improvement in the sanitary conditions of the accommodation provided. It was also pointed out that the program requires a new approach in order to create conditions for reducing the time young people have to wait before they obtain accommodation. It was stressed that the implementation of the program would need greater cooperation by the industrial departments supplying goods required for housing construction.

Proposals submitted during the debate will be taken into account in the final version of the program, which the government will submit for the Sejm's approval.

INEFFICIENCY, IRREGULARITIES NOTED IN AGRICULTURE

LD291928 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Text] The Supreme Chamber of Control [NIK] has carried out a comprehensive check of preparations for the agricultural spring. The outcome of this action was assessed at a conference of NIK professional and political activists today.

Here are some of the main conclusions reached. There are still numerous irregularites in the handing over of land from the state land fund for private use. In NIK's view the cause of this lies in the inefficiency of geodetical services, cooperative banks and parish offices. Delays in repairing agricultural equipment have been ascertained. Apart from a shortage of spare parts, the delays are caused by insufficient initiative on the part of repair services. NIK has also ascertained irregularities in the distribution of artificial fertilizers and negligence in the local milling industry. Inspectors are of the opinion that there is a possibility of considerably increasing the potential of grain mills in all voivodships.

The conference was chaired by NIK Chairman Mieczyslaw Moczar, Lt Gen Wladyslaw Mroz, chief of the Armed Forces Inspectorate, took part in it.

ENTERPRISE HEADS DISCUSS ECONOMIC REFORM

PM290925 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 11 Mar 82 pp 1-2

[Own correspondent (CH) report: "Face to Face With the Reform -- 104 Enterprises on the Subject of its Start"]

[Text] (P) [as published] One of the most important operations which are to determine the renewal of our life and the more rapid overcoming of the crisis has been in progress for just over 2 months.

What can be said on the subject of the new economic mechanism and the conditions for its implementation, what difficulties have occurred and what can be deemed to be a practical portent of the transformations thus initiated? A meeting with the representatives of 104 enterprises consulted with respect to the economic reform was intended to provide an answer to these questions.

Opening the conference, which was held in the Hall of Columns of the Council of Ministers building on 10 March, Prof Wladyslaw Baka, plenipotentiary for economic reform affairs, emphasized the fact that the implementation of the reform is beginning under much more difficult conditions than expected even though the gravity of the crisis has been realized. Now that sanctions by certain Western countries have been added to our previous difficulties, the inclination to apply old, forcible methods, which in theory appear to be simple and effective, is being revived.

The remarks made by the people present at the meeting were consistent with this view. They emphasized not only the understandable supply difficulties and the fact that the existing potential is not being utilized effectively but also the fact that practice has been inconsistent with both the provisional regulations and the recently adopted resolutions.

It is a good thing that, unlike similar occasions in the past, the conference was factual and that no attempt was made to beat the drum and proclaim the reform's success in advance. On the contrary, efforts were made to honestly assess the beginning of the first stage of the reformed system at a time when many relics of the discarded methods remain apparent. At the same time, the new principles were assessed critically and the entire approach to changes was flexible.

As Prof Zdzislaw Sadowski, deputy plenipotentiary for economic reform affairs, stated, we are not asking whether something has proved successful or whether something is emerging but rather are seeking to obtain an answer to the question of whether there are grounds for believing that the new system is beginning to be implemented. Such a practical approach, concern that the enterprises themselves are not fully aware of their own rights, which are necessary to ensure initiative and independence which would in turn make it possible to extricate ourselves from the crisis more rapidly, were the main features of the attitude of the meeting's organizers. For it is a question of reducing any negative phenomena to a minimum and, at the same time, creating a system which would make it possible to analyze and assess the entire process of reform implementation.

Much attention was paid at the meeting to factors which adversely affect the principles of self-financing. Elana [plant] representative Director Kazimierz Hartwich, drew the meeting's attention to a problem repeatedly mentioned during the discussion, namely the problem of calculating the value of the zloty in relation to the dollar in a situation in which official prices apply. He also mentioned some other causes of deficits in enterprises, including reassessments of stocks and the problem of loans which enterprises raised during the previous period. He also mentioned delays in obtaining executive regulations. Much attention was paid to matters concerning the incentive scheme.

The problem of relations between enterprises and banks was also repeatedly mentioned during the discussion. Obviously problems relating to supplies were also discussed at length, especially since the operational programs which were to automatically ensure supplies of raw and semifinished materials proved in practice to be purveyors of yet another mirage.

Several participants in the discussion mentioned the subject of foreign trade and made a number of suggestions with respect to the accounts system and the question of financing imports out of revenue derived from exports. Finally, many difficult problems connected with financing social activities under new conditions were discussed.

Commenting on the views expressed by the directors, Prof Zdzislaw Sadowski stated that it is too early yet to assess the new mechanism's progress in practice. It can already be stated, however, that this young plant is beginning to develop and that it will soon begin to sprout even though the danger confronting it must not be underestimated. It is therefore necessary to realize what rights new enterprises in fact possess and to resist any unlawful interferences for instance, the question of worker self-management was raised even though the regulations now in force clearly state that the minister may allow the resumption of self-managing bodies' activities in those enterprises in which preconditions for them exist. However, the appropriate proposals must emanate from the enterprises themselves.

Discussing some inconsistencies between regulations and practice, Sadowski mentioned as an example operational programs which have been turned into some kind of caricature. The idea was to create priorities, but priorities cease to be effective once they become a rule. Even in the conference room only six people represented enterprises which were not implementing some kind of operational program. It was agreed that problems connected with conversions [przeliczniki] and the creation of incentives in the sphere of exports were among the most difficult problems. It is too early yet to assess these problems, Professor Sadowski stated, but they will undoubtedly be analyzed during the second half of the year.

Finally, at the end of the conference, a motion put forward in just during the discussion to the effect that there is a need for policemen who would ensure that the principles of the reform and the regulations in force are observed was mentioned again. This time a statement was made by a member of the presidium to the effect that it is undoubtedly necessary to ensure that the implementation of the first stage of the reform is not hindered by either private interests or bureaucratic habits conducive to restoring once-discredited methods.

NATIONAL BANK TO CHANGE CREDIT GRANTING CRITERIA

LD291952 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Text] The Polish National Bank is changing the principles for granting credit to enterprises. Starting with the second quarter banks will be guided in granting credit by the primary criterion of creditworthiness. In other words those enterprises which produce evidence of profitable activity and guarantee that credits will be repayed will be able to seek bank loans.

This was discussed at a conference of voivodship branch managers of the Polish National Bank today. The conference was chaired by Stanislaw Majewski, president of the Polish National Bank. The conference was devoted to the tasks of banks in the current economic situation and to the issue of the implementation of a reformed banking system. It has been incumbent on the banking apparatus to observe strictly new regulations, making it an important factor in the consistent implementation of economic reform.

OLSZOWSKI RECEIVES SOVIET FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION

LD292124 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Excerpts] A Soviet-Polish Friendship Society delegation, headed by Zinaida Kruglova, has arrived in Poland for a several-day visit at the invitation of the Central Board of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society.

Soviet guests today met members of the Central Board of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society. Implementation of the cooperation plan between the two societies was discussed.

The Soviet delegation was received by Stefan Olszowski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the party Central Committee. He reported on the current sociopolitical and economic situation of the country and on the problems of party work. The talks also dealt with cooperation between the Polish-Soviet and the Soviet-Polish Friendship Societies.

KRZYZAGORSKI ADDRESSES FOREIGN JOURNALISTS

LD292144 Warsaw PAP in English 2026 GMT 29 Mar 82

[By Bohdan Ambroziewicz]

[Text] Warsaw, 29 Mar (PAP) -- Representatives of the authorities of the Association of Journalists of the Polish People's Republic (SD PRL) which was registered five days ago said here today that the main motive for action of the nearly 100-strong founding committee of that organization was to prevent vacuum in the milieu of Polish journalists in view of the fact that for two months since the suspension of the Polish Journalists Association (SDP) the authorities of that former organization have made no moves to save what could have been saved.

Answering questions put by foreign newsmen during an informal meeting at the Foreign Ministry press center, president of the Association of Journlaists of the Polish People's Republic Klemens Krzyzagorski and his deputies Florian Dluzak, Zbigniew Lamkomski and Henryk [name indistinct] (?related) that the organization was set up to prevent the situation when the journalistic milieu was left alone with a great number of unsettled problems.

Zbigniew Lamkomski said that "leaders of the former SDP showed lack of legal and political culture by neglecting the possibility secured by the right to political talks in defense of the journalistic milieu, in the interest of that milieu and in the interest of establishing modus vivendi with the authorities for the benefit of the milieu and the society."

The SD PRL President Klemens Krzyzagorski (with no party affiliation) pointed to the necessity of pluralism in world outlooks of the SD PRL because, as he said "there is pluralism of world outlooks in the journalistic milieu and the Polish society."

"The way of the SD PRL leadership has been shaped is an expression of new times and the social and political situation in Poland which is clearly characterized by expansion of the social basis for governing", Klemens Krzyzagorski said referring to the pluralistic composition of the Council of Ministers and government's advisory bodies and expert's commissions which participate in decision making in the field of politics and exercising executive powers in Poland. "This shows that the leading role of the Polish United Worker's Party in the social and political system of the Polish People's Republic is (?fulfilled) on the grounds of a much broader social and political basis than in the (?70's) and 60's". Mr Krzyzagorski added.

Asked about the credibility of the Polish press under present conditions and that of the SD PRL in the journalistic milieu, Klemens Krzyzagorski said: "We are for divesity in presenting views, but primarily for making the criticism expressed in social communication media effective. I do not employ the term 'propaganda' here on purpose, as social communication media act in two directions -- from the public opinion to the authorities and vice versa, i.e. decisions taken by the authorities must be clear and understood and it is only on that principle that the mutually complementary system of social order can be established."

Klemens Krzyzagorski said that the credibility of the press is composed of three elements: 1) Journalists's truthfulness, 2) Striving for credibility that the authorities should display, 3) Efforts aimed at achieving political and social culture by receivers.

"The history of the Polish journalism dating back to the 16 century has been to (?give) truth not only to the authorities but also to the society, and to tell that society the truth about the society itself.

"I regret to say that the majority of Polish journalists neglected that tradition last year. Some of our colleagues were not very wisely glad to see a political picnic in the main streets of Warsaw at the turn of last July. The interest of credibility required to tell the participants of that picnic that in the difficult economic situation that Poland found itself, their place was not in the city streets but in their fields of activity. A journalist should keep a [word indistinct] of independence of mind and not to cling to the authorities even when those are the authorities of anarchized streets. When he does cling to them he can get an applause -- a temporary one, but he does not get the certificate of wisdom."

Asked about the verifications of journalists, Klemens Krzyzagorski said: "Different figures are circulating on that issue, and though we have had little time till now, we have made attempts to get authoritative information.

"Over the past few months 21 papers and magazines were stopped. I cannot rule out the possibility that the functioning of market laws (decreasing demand for press sold at present at prices higher several times) may increase that number. This is the social price we are paying for the economic reform.

"As a result of [word indistinct] titles and a review of personnel made at the Radio and TV Committee which is a militarized institution and has its own laws, as well as in publishing organizations, 705 personnel decisions have been taken including 227 ones in the Radio and TV Committee and 215 in the (?RSW) group."

31 have received an authoritative statement that the Polish authorities do not intend to irretrievably remove any journalist from the profession," the SD PRL president said giving examples of journalists' moving from one paper to another and pointing to the activity of the SD PRL interventions commission which aims at protecting the interests of every Polish journalist whether he is or is not a member of the Association of Journalists of the Polish People's Republic. The interventions commission has its representative on the commission for appeals which deals with cases submitted by journalists who feel wronged by their employers' decisions.

The reason for discontinuing the publication of 21 papers and magazines given at the meeting was the necessity of rationalizing the market towards profitability as well as shortage of paper.

Speaking about the SD PRL authorities the president of the association stressed that "we are only temporary authorities. We are preparing a congress and delegates to that congress will be elected democratically. This will be the congress of a self-governed organization which will decide about everything. During the congress we shall put ourselves at the disposal of our milieu.

REPORTS ON NATIONWIDE DISCUSSION OF TRADE UNIONS

LD292150 Warsaw PAP in English 2057 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Text] Warsaw, 29 Mar (PAP) -- The discussion about the future of the trade union movement now in progress at factories and institutions across the country has already produced many interesting and often controversial ideas. The prevailing opinion is that the movement can actively contribute to the building of socialism only if it enjoys full independence and is free to criticize administrative decisions which harm the interests of the employees.

Because of the Soldiarnosc authorities' alienation especially marked over the recent period, the postulate now widely expressed is for the union executive bodies of all levels to be genuinely accountable to the membership masses. This is emphasized in the [word indistinct] condition for democratisation of the trade union movement.

The future of the trade union movement, among other things, was the theme of meetings of party organisations at Szczecin port. The discussion made it plain [word indistinct] there was no return to the union model from before August 1980, nor to that prevailing before 13 December last year. The revived unions must recognise the leading role of the Polish United Workers Party, the principle governing Poland's foreign policy, and should not strive to become a political party. Guarantees must also be created to prevent [words indistinct] of the trade union movement [words indistinct] structures, the speakers emphasized.

At industrial enterprises in Rzeszow Voivodship, an overwhelming majority of speakers agreed that definite enterprises need only one trade union. Many working people maintain that the party's leading role vis-a-vis the trade unions' should be expressed, above all, through active posture of individual PZPR members. Much attention was devoted to the scope of trade union activity. There was almost general agreement that trade unions should not duplicate the work of the enterprise's social services.

Party members at [name indistinct] voivodship enterprises voiced the opinion that trade unions should be concerned with the crews' social, living and working conditions [words indistinct] as co-manager of the enterprise, share responsibility for production results work discipline and productivity, as well as law and order. The superiority of branch structures over the territorial ones, typical for politica organisations, was widely emphasized. Most speakers held the opinion that, in spite of all negative experience, the right to strike should be preserved.

CONTINUED REPORTAGE ON TRIAL OF KPN LEADERS

LD300924 Warsaw PAP in English 0828 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] Warsaw, 30 Mar (PAP) -- The Military Court of the Warsaw District which is trying the leaders of the KPN Confederation of Independent Poland, heard yesterday additional testimony by Leszek Moczulski.

Appraising a letter included in the files of the case, written by KPN's plenipotentiary in the FRG Macieu (Strag-Bielanski) to CDU [Christian Democratic Union] leader Helmut Kohl and containing proposals to limit the FRG's assistance to Poland Leszek Moczulski argued that it could not be treated as a piece of evidence of KPN's activity directed against the interests of Poland.

PAPER REPORTS ON STRIKE LEADERS' TRIAL

PM261723 Wroclaw GAZETA ROBOTNICZA in Polish 11 Mar 82 p 5

[Slawomir Szokarski report: "The Public's Theatrical Gestures"]

[Text] After 6 days of listening to hearings in the Wroclaw Voivodship Court, where a trial of people accused of organizing a strike at the Wroclaw Institute of Technology has been held. The time has at last come to consider the matter. An opportunity has now arisen for doing this because the trial has been postponed for a few days.

In reports written at the time there neither was nor should have been any room for describing a court reporter's personal feelings. His only duty is to honestly report on the facts -- obviously, the most important ones -- which are of essential importance for the trial. Any digressions would be tantamount to attempting to influence public opinion, hindering the court's efforts to establish the objective truth and exposing oneself to the charge of biased assessments.

But consistent adherence to this principle on our part has not prevented some extreme reactions to our reports. Some people assert that GAZETA ROBOTNICZA has anticipated sentences to be passed by mentioning in headlines that a trial of strike organizers is taking place, whereas it should have clearly been stated that what is taking place is the trial of people merely accused of organizing a strike. You may think this a trifling detail, especially since the matter was always defined more accurately in the text, but in the eyes of some people it was sufficient reason for accusing us of... bias.

Some other people, however, have taken the view that we emphasize the defense line too forcefully and hold the prosecution witnesses up to ridicule. How can one explain that we merely report facts observed in court? After all, a reporter cannot fabricate reports. Still other people hold it against us that we allegedly make no mention in our reports of the public's reactions either in the courtroom or in the law court lobby.

It is difficult to comment on the first two charges.

The third charge could be accepted as valid if we had not adhered right from the beginning to the principle that we should report only on matters of essential importance for the trial. We believe we could deal with public reactions in a separate report, such as this one. This is what we are now doing.

This trial has now aroused especially great interest among so-called public opinion. This is understandable in a way in view of the character of the accused and the circumstances surrounding the events. The voivodship court management assigned the biggest courtroom (No 114) in the Wroclaw courthouse for this trial and the public was informed in advance (through our newspaper, among others) that admission tickets would be issued. More tickets than seats available were even issued because it was thought that not everybody would attend all the sessions.

The first day of the trial attracted the biggest attendance. That day it was even difficult to push your way through the lobby. However, attendance obviously declined during the following sessions. On some days the court even instructed the attendant at the door to let in all the people present in the lobby without checking their admission tickets.

At first most of the people present were persons closely connected with the accused -- their families, friends and colleagues. One of Wroclaw's bishops attended by a priest visited the courtroom twice.

Later, various people began to come. Most of them were young and not all of them were, it seems, connected with the Institute of Technology. For some of them the drama of a summary criminal trial became just a spectacle or a deliberately chosen venue for planned demonstrations which took the form of applause, laughter, flowers and so forth. What good can this do anyone? The defendants would seem least likely to benefit from this. For them the trial is a personal tragedy -- the question of their future, freedom and honor will be determined by it. These theatrical (and not merely theatrical) gestures on the part of a section of the public have put the accused in a very ambiguous position. They indicate approval of their attitudes. But a question arises at this point -- what attitudes?

On the third, I think, day of the trial I heard how a certain scientist reacted to how the public greeted the accused when it applauded them and offered them flowers. He asked aloud: "For whose benefit is all this ostentation? After all, the accused firmly maintain that they were opposed to strike action right from the beginning. This means that they played the role of scabs. Indeed they deserve applause for such an attitude."

Nor have the defense attorneys concealed their displeasure at such gestures. One stated openly: "This does not help the cause. It appears to be a naive demonstration."

But are these demonstrations really naive? Maybe someone in fact wants to create such an atmosphere? Maybe someone wants to take advantage of an opportunity to stir up passions? Psychosis can become contagious in any large gathering.

Such an atmosphere may well spill beyond the courtroom and reach school circles (and not only school circles) and its repercussions cannot fail to influence the witnesses' attitude. This may well be why their statements in court have differed considerably from their statements during investigations, for it is well known what consequences moral pressure can have. We know of many instances where, anxious not to "lose face" in court in front of the public, witnesses have even decided to give false evidence despite the fact that they are liable to be punished for this under criminal procedure.

Has such a phenomenon occurred during this trial? We will seek to illustrate this by mentioning a few relevant examples in our article tomorrow.

Furthermore, such theatrical gestures adversely affect courtroom dignity and put the court in an awkward position. Even though the court chairman could end such behavior by issuing one firm order, that is, by clearing the court, he has not done this so far, probably expecting that the commonsense and good manners of the audience would prevail over present reactions.

The fact that the trial is being held openly and how it has been conducted have obviously confirmed the fact that the fundamental principles of law and principle of the court's independence have been observed. The fact that the judges involved are experienced voivodship court judges of long standing represents an additional guarantee of their independence. Anyone who has listened to the trial if only once can surely entertain no doubt whatever that everything here has proceeded in accordance with the criminal code and that all involved have enjoyed all their legal rights. Both the prosecutor and the defense attorneys have been able to express different views and produce conflicting evidence completely freely. The accused have also been able to freely offer explanations and put forward questions. No one here has pressed witnesses hard in cross-examining them. So it can be said without fear of exaggeration that this trial has been conducted not only in accordance with all procedural rules but also with considerable tact.

Under the circumstances, it is difficult even to imagine that any irregularities in the trial, neglect of evidence or subjective assessments could occur. This must be appreciated and respected. However, this knowledge should also impose on the public the duty to maintain a dignified attitude and cut itself off those who, for reasons best known to themselves, would like to turn this trial into a demnonstration. What sort of demonstration and in whose support?

Nor would I advise anyone to assess too rashly the line followed by the prosecutor. People who believe that the prosecutor's only task is to mount attacks against the accused and rout the defense attorneys are gravely mistaken. As one of the three organs of the administration of justice, the prosecutor's office has the constitutional duty to assist the court in establishing objective truth and to ensure that the law is observed.

So let us neither anticipate facts nor be influenced by the situation stemming from the present stage of the trial. Personally, I feel absolutely sure that the verdicts that will follow the trial will be just and that they will in no way be influenced by the present behavior of a section of the court's audience.

And, finally, some people cannot understand why previous trials which also involved people accused or organizing strikes -- at Pafawag, for instance -- were not reported on in our newspaper. We realize they were not reported by other Wroclaw newspapers either. Unfortunately, we learned about these trials only after their conclusion. In view of this, we could only publish the communiques issued by the voivodship court's press spokesman on the verdicts pronounced at that court. However, we intend to write more extensively on the subject.

COMMENT ON PZPR'S TASK, LEADERSHIP ROLE

AU261216 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 19 Mar 82 p 3

[Kazimierz Pieleszek commentary: "The Party's Battle for Social Justice and Socialist Democracy"]

[Text] The implementation, under party leadership, of all the basic principles of socialism demands that many conditions be met. Two seem quite fundamental: a high degree of zeal in the ideological life of the party itself, and the establishment of its ideological-political and moral leadership as well as its close ties with the nation. In a formal sense, the party statute that was thoroughly revised at the ninth congress determined the extreme importance of these conditions, but questions are still being raised as to how this reborn PZPR is to meet the challenge of the post-August period in practice.

I think that it will do so especially when it constantly serves the working people and when, on the basis of the program accepted by the greater part of the community, it is able to reconcile the basic interests of the social classes despite the development of different secondary interests. When its leadership is motivated and controlled in how it makes decisions by the workers' class and by public opinion, which widely accepts socialism; when in the leadership process the flow of ideas from the rank and file to the top occurs as much as possible; and when the balance between the function of educating the masses in the spirit of socialism and the function of leading the state and economic apparatus is maintained, then the party will become one which leads the nation.

At matter of prime importance here is that the party, showing the utmost concern for the socialist way of development, should ceaselessly strive toward implementing the foremost aims of socialism, among which the most prominent are justice and democracy, which constitute the essence of the people's socialist system.

To lead socialist construction more effectively and protect it against ideological deformation and degeneration, the entire party must be particularly aware of the fact that it does not possess a leadership role just because the statute says it does. This role has to be earned by day to day activity. For the confidence society has in the party is not indestructible. Through the voices of its delegates to the congress, the PZPR declared its readiness to lead the right way.

Second, it should be a party that will discard the style of leadership carried out before August 1980, and which knows that the important thing is not only the idea itself and the logic of its language, but also the party's nature in the new social reality, in which the PZPR's leadership will depend on politically and ideologically creating the right conditions for achieving socialism's basic social and economic aims, and on solving conflicting interests by means of dialogue, discussion, mediation, persuasion and also by intelligent compromise that conforms to the nation's prime interests.

But, we must exclude the kind of compromise which would be a concession toward counterrevolution and would involve handing over people's authority to political and social reactionary forces. There will be no compromise of this kind.

A "no" from the party strongly confirmed the raison d'etre of the Polish Army when on 13 December it put an end to the antisocialist crusade by political mercenaries and their ideological inspirers from under the banners of the rightwing of Solidarity, the Workers Defense Committee and the Committee for an Independent Poland.

Third, it must be a party that receives its lifegiving stimuli from the workers class and from its own rank and file, carefully monitors and registers these stimuli and interprets them at the leadership level; after which, by consultation with the entire community, it transforms this inspiration from the rank and file into the text of a program for the entire nation, in which it lays down important socialist guidelines for the development of the country, inspires the activity of those representative bodies that exercise state authority, and sets the general course for state and economic administrative work.

The leadership role of a Marxist-Leninist party exercising authority should be manifested in constantly strengthening the socialist state. This gives the PZPR, and its eligible bodies in particular, the duty to wage steadfast battle against redtape and against the warping of socialist principles by the state and party apparatus, as well as the task of making PZPR members firmly apply democratic procedures when exercising their authority at all levels. Although these procedures are inconvenient, tiresome and often very time consuming, they are now quite well known and present more and more in our social and political lives.

The most favorable and spectacular changes here, from the community's point of view, will occur in how the Polish parliamentary system functions. More and more proof of this is being supplied by administrative activity. And this is where a particular idea occurs to me: It is the PZPR, and not someone else, that should remorselessly weed out of all its executive bodies those elements that could alienate them from the party. The party must take constant care of those antidemocratic cliques that inflicted the most serious damage to the moral stratum of socialist democracy, led the country to the brink of catastrophe and destroyed the community's confidence in the authorities. It is very easy for these executive bodies to readopt a bureaucratic and voluntaristic style of governing. The party, and only the party, must eliminate those cliquish outgrowths and exterminate these signs of illness from its state and economic apparatus, which is in the most part healthy. The processes involved in this are healing processes. They strengthen the state and its socialist system, and not, as some people believe, weaken it.

So that the PZPR can face its leadership role in the community and the state, widespread transformations must occur in it. The party must become a model of law and order. The party must be a party of morally pure, modest, intelligent and cautious people, yet at the same time highly ideological, sensitive to human wrongs and utterly devoted to socialist principles. As a result of this ideological and ethical condition imposed on the party, the requirement exists, always valid, that the PZPR purify itself of the corrupted elements in it, of the people who did so much harm that is difficult to put right and who tarnished the good name of the huge majority of party members who are honest and faithful to the ideals of socialistm.

An important condition for this purification is that the party truly become more democratic, in all its structures, from bottom to top. The PZPR must be such that its internal life is a model for legal equality and a highly significant factor behind the entire system of socialist democracy. The party must be like this in all its forms. The nucleus of the structure of such a party should be its basic cells, which should be the most efficient and important element in the party's composition, and play an important part in its leadership tasks both under normal and crisis conditions. Such a party, in case of need, will also be capable of standing up for the defense of the socialist state as one man.

Finally, the formula for the unity of the new type of party conforms to Leninist principles. Democratic centralism is the principle involved here. This determines the strength of the party and protects it against the destruction of all its efforts.

This destruction would place a question mark over the party's ability to lead ideologically, politically and morally, and to effectively run the entire system of socialist democracy. I firmly reject the idea that democratic centralism blocks the spread of party thought.

The spread of party thought is being disturbed particularly by stagnation in the life of the party, its ideological and intellectual inertia and the rift between the rank and file and the top. And this rift must be closed up as firmly as possible today by holding contacts and exchanges of thought as frequently as possible. This is also one of the basic conditions for the success of socialist renewal. What guarantees our emerging from the crisis is not the rank and file opposing the leadership, but a close harmony between the entire mass of party members and the leadership. It would quite simply be historical injustice for a party of almost 3 million Polish communists to have to pay, by its unity being broken up, for the frustration of having a relatively small group of members, who, as a result of the deep moral and political upheaval the entire PZPR is going through, have lost faith in the reestablishment of its now authentic leadership role.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI ATTACKS ANTISTATE PARTIES

LD290914 Warsaw PAP in English 0806 GMT 29 Mar 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 29 Mar (PAP) -- "From August 1980 to 13 December 1981, at direct instigation of notabilities from the Mafia-type organisations such as the KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] and KPN [Confederation of Independent Poland], as well as the politically dominated and controlled by the aforesaid organisations Solidarnosc union, developed nuclei of anti-state political parties were created in Poland," ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI army daily wrote in a commentary headlined "Political Parties of the 'Possessed'". "Their aim was to implement the objectives formulated by foreign and home-bred godfathers designed to upset the socio-political system."

"Numerous facts, including court files, indicate that the process followed the directives worked out by imperialist espionage and subversive services."

"Not all of them have the word 'party' in their name, but it does not matter if they call themselves a party, a movement, a club, or a social covenant, because their assumptions, organisational structures and the manner of functioning all correspond to the requirements of a political party. Their principal aim is to destabilize the socio-political system, outmanoeuvre Poland from the socialist community and turn it into an instrument of struggle for the objectives outlined by the principal imperialist centres," said the paper.

Some of the examples quoted by the article in ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI are the Polish Labor Party, which was to have become the Solidarnosc political super-structure, the "freedom-justice-independence" clubs of the self-governed republic whose creation began in November 1981, the Social-Democratic Party, the Polish Socialist Party, which sought to continue in the present conditions the policy and ideology espoused by the right-wing of the interwar-period Polish Socialist Party, the Polish Socialist Labour Party, the Christian-Democratic Movement, the National Party with its Young Poland youth movement, the Workers' National Movement, the Polish Peasant Party, and the "Rebirth" Social Covenant, created in Szczecin by former chairman of the Polish Journalists Association, Stefan Bratkowski.

RCP'S MESSAGE TO VIETNAMESE PARTY CONGRESS

AU292030 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1905 GMT 29 Mar 82

["Message Addressed by the CC of the RCP to the Fifth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, 29 Mar (AGERPRES) -- We address to the delegates to the Fifth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam, to communists, to the whole friendly Vietnamese people a wholehearted comradely salute and the best wishes of success, reads the message of the CC [Central Committee] of the RCP, conveyed during the proceedings of the congress by the head of the RCP delegation, Ion Coman, member of the Political Executive Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

The Romanian Communist Party, our entire people, reads the message, follow with interest and wholeheartedly rejoice at the significant successes scored by the Vietnamese people under the leadership of its Communist Party, in the socialist transformation of the independent, unified Vietnam, in the economic reconstruction, in the development of science, culture and education, in raising the material and spiritual living standard of those who work.

The message evokes the relations of friendship and collaboration established between the Romanian Communist Party and the Communist Party of Vietnam, between the two countries and peoples the militant solidarity of the Romanian people, the material, political and diplomatic assistance lent to the Vietn mese people in the right fight against colonialism and imperialism, for national and social liberation, for homeland's reunification.

We are firmly convinced that now that the Vietnamese people has stepped into the new stage on the road of the reunified homeland's socialist reconstruction, the relations between the Romanian Communist Party and the Communist Party of Vietnam, between Romania and Vietnam, powerfully stimulated by the understandings reached during the meetings in Bucharest and Hanoi between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Le Duan will further develop in a political, economic, technico-scientific and other domains, to the benefit of our peoples, of the two countries' socioeconomic development, of the general cause of socialism, independence, international peace, and collaboration, the message goes on.

Reminding the principles on which Romania grounds its foreign policy, the message highlights that at the core of this policy, Romania constantly places the development of friendship and collaboration with all socialist countries, militates firmly for the strengthening of their solidarity, for the promotion of new-type relations among them, to become an example of relations among free and independent nations, to increase the appeal and influence of socialism in the world.

At the same time, Romania develops its collaboration with the developing countries, with the nonaligned states, she also expands her links with developed capitalist countries, with all the countries of the world, irrespective of social system.

Further on the message reads: The Romanian Communist Party, socialist Romania consider that under the current particularly tense international circumstances, the fundamental task of all peoples is the safeguarding of peace, the cessation of the arms race, the making of concrete steps on the road of disarmament and nuclear disarmament in the first place.

As a European country, Romania takes consistent action for the establishment of a climate of peace, security and understanding on the continent, for the conclusion of the Madrid meeting with positive results, for the convening of a conference on confidence-building and achieving disarmament in Europe, for ensuring the continuity of these meetings. In this respect, we consider that everything must be done for halting the emplacement of new nuclear missiles in Europe, for the withdrawal and the complete dismantlement of the existing ones.

We declare for the liquidation of all hotbeds of tension existing in different zones of the globe, for the settlement of the differences among states only by peaceful means, by negotiations, for definitely banning force and the threat of force, for observing each people's right to live as it wishes without any outside interference.

Deeply concerned over the continuous deepening of the gaps in the economic development of states, Romania considers that it is most necessary to intensify efforts for the eradication of underdevelopment and the establishment of a new international economic order.

In the spirit of its rich traditions of revolutionary solidarity, the Romanian Communist Party further strengthens the collaboration with communist and worker parties, works for achieving a new-type unity of this collaboration, grounded on the firm observance of each party's right to autonomously establish its political line, revolutionary strategy and tactics according to specific realities and demands in each country. At the same time, the Romanian Communist Party develops collaboration with socialist and social democratic parties, with democratic progressive parties in the newly independent states, with movements of national liberation, with advanced and progressive forces everywhere. We consider that the joint efforts of all these forces may lead to the triumph of peace, socialism and progress on our planet.

ROMANIA'S CAZACU MEETS PSDI, PCI LEADERS

PSDI's Longo

AU291940 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Text] Rome, 29 Mar (AGERPRES) -- At the end of the PSDI [Socialist Democratic Party of Italy] Congress, Virgil Cazacu, member of the Political Executive Committee, secretary of the CC [Central Committee] of the RCP, head of the RCP delegation to that congress, met with Pietro Longo.

On that occasion, he addressed on behalf of Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party, warm congratulations on the reelection of Senator Giusepe Saragat as president of that party and of Pietro Longo as secretary general.

On behalf of the party president and on his own behalf, Pietro Longo keenly thanked for the congratulations addressed to them, and requested that a warm message be conveyed to the RCP secretary general, an expression of the feelings of high esteem and friendship the PSDI leadership and its members nurture for him.

During the talk, the mutual wish was once again expressed to further develop the friendly and cooperative links between the Romanian Communist Party and the Italian Democratic Socialist Party, in the interest of the two parties, of the Romanian and Italian peoples, of the cause of international peace, cooperation and collaboration, of peoples' security and independence.

The interview passed in a particularly cordial, friendly atmosphere.

PCI's Pajetta

AU291943 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1855 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Text] Rome, 29 Mar (AGERPRES) -- Virgil Cazacu, member of the Political Executive Committee, secretary of the CC [Central Committee] of the RCP, had a meeting with Giancarlo Pajetta, member of the direction of the Italian Communist Party, head of the International Affairs Section of the CC of the party, and Antonio Rubbi, member of the CC of PCI, head of the Foreign Section of the CC of the PCI.

On the occasion, salutes were exchanged between Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP, and Enrico Berlinguer, secretary general of the PCI.

During the talk, the mutual wish was expressed to develop and amplify the relations between the RCP and PCI, based on mutual esteem and regard, considering that this contributes to the strengthening of the friendship between the two countries and peoples, to the cause of peace, security and independence of nations.

They discussed current aspects of the international life emphasizing together the necessity that an end be put to international tension, that the course of detente be resumed, and all states, all democratic and progressive political forces, people's mass should take action for halting the arms race, for achieving nuclear disarmament first of all, for the settlement of the conflicts by political, negotiated means. Likewise, stress was laid on the need for the establishment of a new international economic order, with emphasis on the role of the collaboration among the communist and workers' parties, socialist, social-democratic parties and other progressive, democratic, anti-imperialist political forces in the struggle for progress, peace, national independence.

The interview passed in a cordial, comradely atmosphere characteristic of the relations between the RCP and PCI.

ZIMBABWE PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION VISITS ROMANIA

Confers With Assembly Leaders

AU291945 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Text] Bucharest, 29 Mar (AGERPRES) -- On March 29 Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly of Romania, had an interview with the parliamentary delegation of the Republic of Zimbabwe, headed by Didymus Noel Edwin Mutasa, speaker of the House of the Assembly, now paying a visit to Romania at the invitation of the Grand National Assembly.

During the talk the sides exchanged information in relation to the organization, activity and preoccupations of the two legislative forums. Both sides stressed with satisfaction the positive evolution of the relations between the two countries and parliaments, expressing the wish to further deepen and diversify them in the spirit of the summit talks and understandings, in order to contribute to the strengthening and deepening of the relations of friendship and collaboration in various domains of activity, to better mutual knowledge.

The sides also considered that by means of ever tighter collaboration in the international life, by joint effort, the parliaments and parliamentarians of Romania and Zimbabwe can make a more active contribution to the creation of a climate of detente, security, confidence and collaboration worldwide, meeting the interests and aspirations after progress nurtured by the two countries and peoples, to the advantage of the general cause of understanding and peace worldwide.

Talks With Andrei

AU292034 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1925 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Text] Bucharest, 29 Mar (AGERPRES) -- Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei met on March 29 the parliamentary delegation of Zimbabwe.

Opinions were exchanged on the occasion on the current stage and development prospects of the relations of cooperation and collaboration between Romania and Zimbabwe in various domains of mutual interest, the joint wish being expressed to work for expanding and amplifying them, for developing the economic and commercial exchanges, in keeping with the understandings convenanted between Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu and Canaan Sodindo Banana, president of the Republic of Zimbabwe.

Aspects of the current international situation were also approached, with emphasis on the necessity that all states, parliaments included, should intensify their efforts towards halting the arms race, passing to effective measures of general disarmament, of nuclear disarmament first and foremost, for the establishment of a climate of confidence and peace in Europe, Africa and on the other continents, for the eradication of underdevelopment and the building of a new international economic order.

PRESIDENT KRAIGHER CONTINUES VISIT TO GUINEA

Talks With Sekou Toure

LD292232 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2117 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Text] Conakry, 29 Mar (TANJUG) -- Presidency of Yugoslavia, President Sergej Kraigher, who is paying a four-day official visit to Guinea, spoke at a meeting in Faranah, President Sekou Toure's birthplace, about the Yugoslav socio-economic achievements, the traditional friendship between Yugoslavia and Guinea and about the significance of the policy of non-alignment and further emancipation of developing countries.

The talks between Presidency of Yugoslavia President Sergej Kraigher and his host, Guinean President Sekou Toure, continue here in Conakry this evening. The two presidents are expected to continue their exchange of views on the difficult international situation, preparations for the Seventh Non-Aligned Summit, the situation in Africa and international economic relations.

The closing talks between Sergej Kraigher and Sekou Toure are expected to end late this evening. The Yugoslav delegation closes its visit to Guinea tomorrow morning and leaves on an official visit to Mali.

Talks Continue

LD292000 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1910 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Text] Conakry, 29 Mar (TANJUG) -- President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia, Sergej Kraigher currently on an official visit to Guinea today visited the Guinean province of Faranah and the town of Faranah, the birthplace of Guinean President Ahmed Sekou Toure.

Sergej Kraigher is visiting Guinea as part of a several-day tour of African countries, at the invitation of Guinean President Sekou Toure. Before Guinea, Kraigher had visited Gabon and Nigeria.

President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia, Sergej Kraigher and President of Guinea, Ahmed Sekou Toure yesterday conferred on Yugoslav-Guinean cooperation, the international situation and the activities of non-aligned countries within the framework of preparations for the forthcoming non-aligned summit in Baghdad. Problems facing the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the Iranian-Iraqi war were also discussed during the talks.

POZDERAC VISITS MOZAMBIQUE, MEETS WITH REBELO

LD292218 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2110 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Text] Maputo, 29 Mar (TANJUG) -- Official talks between a Yugoslav LCY delegation and a Mozambican Liberation Front (Frelimo) delegation started here today. The two delegations are led by Hamdija Pozderac, member of the LCY Central Committee, for the LCY and by Jorge Rebelo, secretary of the Frelimo Central Committee for Ideological Activity, for Frelimo.

On this occasion, bits of information were exchanged on home policy development in Yugoslavia and in Mozambique and on efforts the two parties exert for a further construction of socialism in their respective countries in line with specific conditions.

The wish and readiness were emphasized for a further widening of overall cooperation between the two countries. Within this context, emphasis was laid on the continuity of relations between the two parties that started as early as at the time of the liberation struggle of the people of Mozambique led by the Frelimo movement.

SFRY GOVERNMENT CHANGES ASSESSMENT OF ECONOMY

AU291823 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 24 Mar 82 p 7

[B. Matic report]

[Summary] The Federal Executive Council has submitted two reports to the SFRY Assembly dealing with the current economic trends at the beginning of 1982. The first report of nearly 90 pages dated 2 March is, according to some assessments, somewhat milder in describing the economic situation than the second, dated 16 March.

The Federal Executive Council, it appears, has had good reason to essentially change its assessment about the economic situation in a relatively brief period. The second report, which pretends to be a supplement to the first report, begins with the following statement: "'According to the data made available between 1 and 16 March, it can be concluded that the economic situation deteriorated and that certain positive processes in economic trends with which we entered this year have begun to be undermined.'"

One of the important reasons for changing the assessment of the economic situation is linked with the growth of industrial production. It has been expected that the difficulties in supplies to industry will be manifested in the second quarter of this year. The February data, however, indicate that the critical situation had already begun in the first 2 months. The growth of industrial production is noticeably lower than planned. "The Federal Executive Council, in fact, expresses doubt that the planned rate can be achieved unless the growth of industrial production quickly changes."

In its first report, the Federal Executive Council stressed that it appears that the rate of growth of industrial production is now only half of what it used to be in previous years. In January, for instance, industrial production increased merely 3.5 percent over the same month last year.

The physical volume of industrial production increased 2.6 percent in the first 2 months of this year over the same period last year. Viewed by the republics and provinces, industrial production in Croatia, Vojvodina and Kosovo was no higher than in January and February last year. In Montenegro industrial production increased 14 percent, while in Bosnia-Hercegovina and Serbia proper it was also increased. The industrial branches whose production has already been reduced account for 60 percent of overall industrial production.

What was decisive for the gloomy appraisal of economic trends was the fact that the commodity-monetary relations are again being disturbed. This is confirmed by the fact that, on the one hand, production has slowed down while, on the other, turnover in retail trade has increased. In addition, stocks of goods are down and domestic and foreign orders have increased.

Prices are already exceeding the planned frameworks and if the current trends continue, then this year's price policy has already been undermined.

The increase in personal incomes is lagging behind the increase in retail trade, which increased 42 percent in January over January last year. Considering that supply is limited, the increased demand may be partially offset through the increase in prices and will partially result in shortages on the market.

Two other facts influenced the change in the assessment. As of 20 February, bank credits increased 74 billion dinars; and in foreign trade between 1 January and 8 March, exports increased 3 percent and imports decreased 9 percent in comparison with the same period last year. Exports to developed countries increased 15 percent and to developing countries 4 percent, but exports to socialist countries decreased 5 percent. The Federal Institute for Statistics warns, however, that the data are unreliable because they have not yet been recalculated in actual foreign currencies.

The Federal Executive Council believes that the problem in exports is to provide the goods rather than to price them competitively, for the gap between the domestic and export prices has narrowed. Regarding the imports necessary to maintain production, the problem is to provide foreign exchange.

FINANCE SECRETARY VIEWS ECONOMIC SITUATION

AU281610 Belgrade NIN in Serbo-Croatian No 1629 21 Mar 82 pp 13-15

[Mirko Djekic interview with Petar Kostic, federal secretary for finance -- place and date not given]

[Excerpts] The International Monetary Fund, Kostic says, analyzes in detail a country's economic trends when it approves large loans. The assessment it makes is very important, for financial circles consider it to be objective. Considering that our country, as is known, has been granted a 3-year loan to restore its balance of payments equilibrium (this concerns the 1981-83 period and an amount of about $2.1 billion), it is natural that its experts carefully watch what happens to such a large sum. In approving every successive segment [transa], they assess not only the macroeconomic trends but also numerous elements in all the sectors of domestic and foreign economic policy. I believe that in our case the opinion has prevailed that we are taking a good course, which is above all seen in the fact that the balance of payments deficit was reduced from the enormous amount of $3.7 billion in 1979 to $2.3 billion the year before last and to $750 million last year.

[Question] And this shows the "specific Yugoslav trait": that such a thing is at all possible...

[Answer] I would rather say that it shows persistence. You see, our "Letter of Intent," a document in which a government explains to the IMF what it intends to do in the economic field in a given period, contained -- according to the official statements by high IMF officials -- the most important economic measures which are usually demanded when the so-called upper segments are given. It was clear that we were aware of the position of the economy and that we had a program to get out of the crisis, a program of stabilization. They had no particular additional demands except regarding the interest rates policy. Their experts considered that the rates of interest must increase considerably in our country, too, or that they should be adjusted to a considerable extent to international capital market trends.

[Question] What has not been done?

[Answer] The views of the best known economists even in the market economy countries do not agree in this respect. As during the entire post-war period we have conducted a policy of low interest rates; we have believed that a rapid increase in the price of capital would not be beneficial to us and that it would increase inflation. This means, capital would become increasingly expensive in Yugoslav banks, too, but not to the same extent as in the international market. Our explanations have been accepted.

There Is No Purpose in Covering Debts With Debts

[Question] We have had an opportunity to hear foreign praise of our efforts to assure that the balance of payments deficit this year will not exceed $500 million. You have stated that you believe this is possible and desirable. There are good economists who do not believe it is either desirable or possible, since it would lower the rate of economic growth in our economy, an economy that depends very much on imports.

[Answer] I do not deny the correlation among the rate of production growth, the need to improve the market supply, the increase in exports and the balance of payments deficit. However, there is a list of problems which has as its first item the intention to restore the balance of payments equilibrium by 1983. The Yugoslav economy no longer has an opportunity to borrow in order to cover the balance of payments deficit, a considerable part of which has arisen because of the old habits of believing that it is easier and better to buy everything abroad.

[Question] Now that you mention the debt, we recall that the balance of payments deficit in 1979 amounted to as much as $3,661,000,000 which was almost twice the amount agreed upon by the republics and provinces (among themselves and with the federation). Nobody has yet explained to the public how this could happen precisely in the first year that the law on foreign exchange dealings with foreign countries was being implemented; in that law, the republics and provinces assumed a considerable part of the care for the country's balance of payments and their balance of payments allocations. If it is known that in 2 years -- in that year and the following year -- the foreign debt, according to official statements, increased rapidly, can one call this care for the balance of payments?

[Answer] Correct. There is a coincidence in time between the new law on foreign exchange dealings coming into force and the enormous deficit. However, regardless of what can be said about this law, I would not connect this coincidence in time directly with the deficit.

[Question] It is true to assert that the republics and provinces in those 2 years, so to speak, made efforts to increase their deficit in dealings with foreign countries so that they might "grab more" from the federal foreign exchange coffers, as empty as they may have been?

[Answer] Easy now ... These questions are disputable and I consider them so. I will reply by expanding the subject. The view exists that the current negative phenomena in the foreign exchange field -- primarily an autarky in foreign exchange trends, an end in the functioning of the foreign exchange market, isolations of the republics, the introduction of foreign exchange in domestic payments instead of the dinar -- are the result of the functioning of this law. According to these views, the law must be changed. However, the views also exist that an inconsistent application of the law's provisions has led to an accumulation of problems. At any rate, a judgment must be made on this dispute and analyses are being made in the Commission of the Federal Social Councils on problems of economic stabilization.

[Question] Have not precisely the past years demonstrated that the republics and provinces, by means of the self-managing interest communities, have contributed -- instead of respecting the linking of associated labor from various parts of the country -- to divisions as a result of their administrative activity and statist behavior?

[Answer] In our system the republics and provinces are responsible for their development and for the development of the country as a whole. This is a constitutional mainstay for an unavoidable role of the republics and provinces in every system, as it also accordingly is in the foreign exchange system.

[Question] The usual question in all conversations with you is our country's indebtedness. What is the exact figure?

[Answer] The overall debt (both long-term and short-term) was $18.3 billion on 31 December 1981, $16.8 billion of which was in the convertible currency area. On several occasions I said that this sum is below the red line of indebtedness.

[Question] Some people claim that the figure is higher....

[Answer] There are many people in our country who know how to play chess better than chess players, who know architecture better than architects and banking better than bankers. Nonetheless, when the question of indebtedness is raised, I would not be sincere if I said that we are not concerned, or if I simple said that we "are" or that we "are not" heavily in debt. Every indebtedness is the utilization of someone else's accumulation, but it is for development and only by an economy capable of repaying loans. If this aim is achieved, then even a greater indebtedness can be desirable because it serves development. If development is not achieved then even a small debt can represent a great burden.

SERBIAN LC PRESIDIUM DISCUSSES KOSOVO SECURITY

LD291754 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1536 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Text] Belgrade, 29 Mar (TANJUG) -- A session of the Presidium of the Serbian League of Communists Central Committee, held today under the chairmanship of Dr Tihomir Vlaskalic, discussed the topical political security situation in the Socialst Autonomous Province of Kosovo. Petar Kostic, secretary of the Provincial League of Communists Committee, briefed the presidium on the latest developments in the situation in Kosovo.

It was stressed at the session that the activity of organized socialist forces in Kosovo must be continuous and intensive. All basic organizations of associated labor, schools and the university should be backed. In addition, the front of the ideological struggle must grow wider. Opportunism, which prevents the ideological differentiation in the social and political life, in education and information activity, must be eliminated more resolutely. The most important means of this differentiation is the use of Albanian, which should in a living way become part of these processes; this also applies to the propaganda activity of he province, the republic and our entire country.

The implementation of all aspects of the LCY platform, in particular with reference to the economic stabilization and the halting of the emigration by Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo, is the lasting task of state and political organs at all the levels of activity.

MONTENEGRO LC ADOPTS TWO CONGRESS DOCUMENTS

LD261424 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1136 GMT 26 Mar 82

[Excerpts] Titograd, 26 Mar (TANJUG) -- The Montenegro League of Communists Central Committee today adopted two important congress documents: the draft resolution of the Eighth Congress of the Montenegro League of Communists due to be held in Titograd 27-28 April, and the Central Committee's report on the implementation of the attitudes and decisions of the seventh congress.

Nenad Bucin, member of the Montenegro League of Communists Central Committee Presidium, stressed in his introductory report that the public discussion had on the whole been marked by good preparedness and the absence of improvizing and formalism. He said that the Central Committee's report on the implementation of the attitudes of the seventh congress had been endorsed unreservedly and that its approach to things and all the important appraisals made in it had met with support.

The discussion stressed that the causes of the League of Communists' failure to carry out its set tasks, especially in the field of economic stabilization, had not been studied deeply enough. The failure to insist on personal, work and political accountbility for business mistakes, especially in the sphere of investing, was also criticized.

The Central Committee today also adopted a decision on the number of its members and the manner of electing the organs of the Montenegro League of Communists and the members sent by it to LCY organs. According to the decision adopted by the Central Committee, the new Montenegro League of Communists Central Committee will have 55 members. (26 fewer than the present one), the Commission for Questions of Statute of the League of Communists will have 11 members and the Supervisory Commission 7 members. The Eighth Congress of the Montenegro League of Communists will elect 19 members for the Commission for Questions of Statute of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and one member of the LCY's Supervisory Commission.

KOSOVO COMMUNISTS REVIEW POLITICAL SITUATION

AU292129 Pristina Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Summary] Today, the Decani, Vucitrn and Vitina communal organizations of the League of Communists of Kosovo held their election conference. The session of the Decani conference was attended by Dzevdet Hamza, Vuk Saljic, Milutin Polic, Milan Vaskovic and Ibrahim Muskolaj. The conference adopted a report on work between two election conferences and the program of ideological-political tasks of the commune's communists. "It was pointed out at the session that in the Decani commune the hostile Albanian nationalist and irredentist activity has exercised intensive influence since 1979, and a section of the student and secondary school youth and a number of educational workers joined the enemy." However, now the political and security situation is gradually stabilizing in the commune and the intensity of enemy activity is declining. But the process of ideological-political differentiation must be intensified in all communities because "opportunism and verbalism" are still apparent.

Speaking at the Decani conference, Dzevdet Hamza pointed out that the attempts of the Albanian nationalists and irredentists to undermine our socialist self-managing system and togetherness of our peoples and national ties have failed because the people themselves unmasked and condemned all these hostile attempts. "This time in Kosovo, nationalism did not appear in its classical form but openly and brutally and was based on and encouraged by the dogmatic Stalinist ideology coming from Albania." The struggle to strengthen brotherhood and unity and togetherness of the peoples and nationalities of Kosovo in Yugoslavia is a very important task of every worker and honest citizen, Dzevdet Hamza, member of the Provincial Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Kosovo, said.

At a session of the Vucitrn election conference of the League of Communists, it was pointed out that during the past year the Vucitrn commune's communists have been particularly active in unmasking hostile activities and carrying out ideological-political differentiation. At the session, Bajram Seljani spoke "about the propaganda against our country from abroad and especially from the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. The League of Communists must energetically struggle in all communities against this propaganda and against various disinformation aimed at destabilizing the situation in our communities," he said.

The Vitina election conference of the League of Communists especially stressed the importance of consistently fulfilling the tasks stemming from the action program of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo and the platform of the LCY Central Committee on Kosovo. Predrag Cuckic, member of the Provincial Committee Presidium of the League of Communists, stressed "the great responsibility of communists in eliminating all causes of and preventing the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from the commune."

DALJEVIC DISCUSSES SOCIAL SELF-PROTECTION

AU291708 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 26 Mar 82 p 6

[Excerpts] The 11th LCY Congress' views and decisions on all-people's defense and social self-protection, which will remain valid and current for a longer period, are being successfully implemented. Considered as a whole, the forces of our defense and security have been strengthened in the meantime. The achieved results have been comprehensively analyzed at the 17th Session of the LCY Central Committee a year ago, and within the framework of preparations for the forthcoming League of Communists congresses and conferences in the last few months. According to the unanimous appraisal, significant progress has been made in socializing the sphere of all-people's defense and social self-protection, and a new quality is being achieved in engaging the labor, local communities, communes and other factors of the political and socioeconomic system.

This is how, in an interview with TANJUG correspondent Dragica Majstorovic, Milan Daljevic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, appraised the activity in implementing the concept of all-people's defense and social self-protection in the period between the two party congresses.

According to some views, in the past period insufficient attention has been devoted to protection against the internal enemy. One question was : Have not the Kosovo events confirmed that? It is difficult to make any generalized appraisals about that, Milan Daljevic said. I agree that there are many voids in our work and that, not least of all, we may feel comfortable especially in relation to the internal enemy. On the contrary, this is the time for us to even more directly and effectively organize ourselves on the basis of many past experiences.

It is wrong, on the basis of what has taken place in Kosovo, to create a negative impression of our total effectiveness in the struggle against the enemy, Daljevic stressed. In many other communities, the situation is qualitatively different. This has been demonstrated in various sensitive situations. Naturally, we must not underestimate the enemy. But in the same way it is not good -- wherever this is done -- to exaggerate his strength, range and size because such an exaggeration does not present the real relations in our society.

As regards Kosovo, I want to call attention to the appraisal of the LCY Central Committee platform that the escalation of Albanian nationalism and irredentism resulted among other things from the wrong policy of the province's former leadership, Daljevic pointed out.

According to Daljevic's appraisal, the self-protection activities are insufficiently oriented now to protecting the self-managing rights of the working people; that is, to preventing bureaucratic arbitrariness and technocratic behavior of individuals and groups in some communities. In some places, the protection of social property and the struggle against lawlessness, bribery, corruption, privileges, waste and other socially harmful phenomena and deformities also are insufficiently effective, although that is part of selprotection, an essential part at that.

It is an indisputable fact that the younger generation represents the main force of our defense and security.

But, Daljevic emphasized, it is believed that today ideological-educational work with the young people is not at the level of real needs and possibilities. I personally think, he said, that we in the League of Communists also insufficiently concern ourselves with that. It is further believed that the federation of socialist youth and other youth organizations also are not contributing as much as they should contribute in this field. Quite a few criticisms have been made about the ideological-educational function of schools and other educational and training institutions. It is justly demanded in this connection that the young people should not be educated by those who orient them to ideological paths which are alien to us.

Bearing all this in mind and taking our lesson from the Kosovo events, it is an indisputable fact that the League of Communists must even more orient itself toward the young people and their sociopolitical engagement and ideological-political training. And it must do that in a more direct way and in a manner that is closer to the feelings of the young people, and not by hollow phrases and generalized and often pathetic declarations, Daljevic stressed.

The creation of the necessary conditions for more quickly including the youth in the total social trends and especially the struggle for the further development of socialist self-mangement is understandably of the greatest importance, Daljevic added. This also implies a quicker solution for the currently very important problem of unemployment of a number of younger people and especially educated cadres. The consequences of neglecting this fact would certainly be felt in the sphere of defense and protection.